



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.**  
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official journal of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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### THE SUMMER ISSUE

and

### CONFERENCE NUMBER

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published next week. The preliminary preparation in connection with this mammoth issue necessitates it being put to press earlier than usual. No drug-trade advertiser who values genuine publicity can afford to miss it. So the Publisher wishes to emphasise the fact that he

cannot guarantee the insertion of any announcement for the ordinary advertising pages of the Summer Issue of July 26 received after

**Tuesday Morning, July 22.**

Telephone:  
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## SUMMARY.

Being a first glance at the articles and events reported in this Issue

### Articles and Communications.

The objections to the proposed British Empire Trade-mark are stated on p. 51.

Mr. T. Tusting Cocking gives on p. 51 a shortened process for determining the acetyl value of oils.

The treatment of red water in cows and the ailments of bitches forms the subject of notes by our veterinary expert (p. 52).

Among the matters dealt with in our correspondence are the "facing" of pearl barley, the characters of eucalyptus oil, and the drug-store man problem (p. 62).

The last of the series of articles surveying the British Pharmaceutical Conference during its fifty years' existence is given in this issue. It deals with the career of Mr. J. C. Umney, President in the Jubilee year (p. 48).

"Xrayeer II," deals with Mr. Huntrods' claim to dispense poisons for doctors in his own shop, and with other contentions which were brought up in evidence before the Departmental Committee on the drug-supply to insured persons. Other matters dealt with are the extraction of teeth in pyorrhœa alveolaris, the existence of pellagra in this country, and the reason why crocodiles were displayed in old apothecaries' shops (p. 47).

### News of the Week.

The report of the Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act is summarised on p. 51.

A forecast of the recommendations of the Celluloid Committee is given on p. 54.

Mr. William Geary, a well-known wholesale druggist, of Sacramento, is dead (p. 44).

The second reading of the National Insurance Act Amendment Bill took place on Tuesday (p. 55).

Sir S. W. Royse, Lord Mayor of Manchester, was knighted this week. His portrait is given on p. 35.

A report of the annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association appears on p. 39.

Edward William Roberts, who got his name placed on the Register of Chemists and Druggists by fraud, has been fined 50*l.* (p. 42).

A claim for commission on the sale of a chemist's business in the City of London has been won by a well-known City chemist (p. 41).

The results are given on p. 37 of the Pharmaceutical Licence, the Pharmaceutical Assistant, and Registered Druggist examinations in Ireland.

A return of the number of samples and analysts' payments made by the various corporations and borough councils is given in tabular form on p. 36.

The appeal in the Teofani trade-mark case has been dismissed. The Court dealt with the circumstances in which a surname may be registered as a trade-mark (p. 41).

We report the proceedings of twenty Insurance Committees or Chemists' Associations, who have been busy with details of the administration of Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Act. An assistant in Scotland gives his experience as a dispenser to a chemist on the panel (p. 55).

A report of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry begins on p. 53. The President (Professor Bogert, of New York), in his Address, dealt with the methods by which chemical manufacturers can co-operate with the universities. Sir William Crookes was elected President.

### Trade and Market Matters.

Reports regarding the conditions and prospects of the English herb crops (particularly lavender and peppermint) are given on p. 62.

Quinine (second-hands), citric acid, American peppermint oil, and shellac are dearer. Bergamot oil is firmer. Benzols, copper sulphate, lobelia herb, and quicksilver are cheaper (p. 58).

The agreement between the Java bark-planters and the quinine-makers was signed at Amsterdam this week, and the manufacturing bark offered at auction was withdrawn (p. 58).

B

## Brit. Phar. Conf.

**Jubilee Meeting, London, July 21 to 24.**

*President*, Mr. John C. Unney, Ph.C., F.C.S.

*Hon. Local Secretary*, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

*Headquarters for Meetings*, Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday and Wednesday.

### DIARY OF THE WEEK.

*Monday, July 21.*—Reception in the Guildhall, King Street, E.C., 8.30 to 11 P.M.

*Tuesday, July 22.*—Opening Session. Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant, 10.30 A.M. Practice Section 2.30 P.M., King's Hall (same place). Luncheon, 1.30 P.M.; dinner, 7 for 7.30 P.M.

*Wednesday, July 23.*—Throne Room, Conference Sessions, 10 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. Luncheon as on Tuesday. Royal Botanic Gardens, N.W., garden party from 4 to 7 P.M., when a group photograph will be taken. King's Hall, 9 P.M., smoking-concert.

*Thursday, July 24.*—10 A.M., train leaves Paddington Station for trip to Windsor.

*Friday, July 25.*—Golf at Ealing.

We have extracted the foregoing from the detailed particulars given in the B.P.C. guide-book issued on July 11 by the Local Committee to all who had paid their guinea.

### THE LADIES' PROGRAMME

is good. This has been arranged by a committee, of which Mrs. Edmund White, wife of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is Chairman. For the



MRS. EDMUND WHITE.

benefit of those who have not met Mrs. White we give her portrait. No pharmaceutical lady need hesitate making herself known to Mrs. White, who under all circumstances is kind.

Miss Dorothy M. Braithwaite, the Secretary of the Ladies' Committee, is the daughter of Mr. J. O. Braithwaite, Editor of the "Year-book of Pharmacy," whose father (a noted pharmacist of his day) assisted in editing the first "Year-book." Miss Braithwaite is a pharmaceutical chemist, having passed the Major in April 1910, after studying at the Square, where she took honours in chemistry. She has since been engaged in research with Professor Greenish. Next week she will act as steward in charge of the arrangements for the reception of



MISS BRAITHWAITE.

lady visitors, and she wants to help them all that she possibly can.

After the President's Address on Tuesday morning, the ladies will have an excursion to the City, when the Mansion House (the official residence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress) and St. Bartholomew's Church will be visited. Mr. T. Edward Lescher will be the steward in charge of

the party, and Messrs. Alan Francis, Harry Martin, J. D. Marshall, and W. E. Mason will have charge of the motors, which start from the Newton Street side of Holborn Restaurant. In the afternoon, when the men are worrying over the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Miss Braithwaite will pilot the ladies to Hyde Park and Selfridge's. Mr. Gordon Selfridge has issued special invitations to the ladies to take tea in the Rose-blossom Palm Court at his Store of Merchandise in Oxford Street. The band will play.

On Wednesday, at 10.30 A.M., motors will start from Newton Street to take the ladies to the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Harry Martin will be the steward in charge. He is a "Square" man, who was in partnership with Dr. Symes, of Liverpool, and subsequently went out to the United States. He is now a special representative of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Messrs. W. Browne, J. Keall, W. L. Howie, and H. R. Proctor will have charge of the motors. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is to conduct the party over the Houses. Simultaneously a limited number of visitors will be taken to the Mint. We may note that if they stay in London until the Saturday they may then visit the Houses of Parliament, which are open to the public from 11 A.M.



MR. H. MARTIN

### THE GARDEN PARTY.

at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be under the charge of Mr.

John D. Marshall, managing director of Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., 50 Wigmore Street, W., who will be assisted by Mr. John Humphrey, as well as Messrs. W. Browne, F. W. Gamble, E. F. Harrison, A. Howell, J. Keall, H. R. Proctor, and W. A. Storey. The refreshment tents will be in charge of Messrs. Bascombe and Gulliver, whose portraits we gave last week. Mr. Herbert Skinner is to marshal the visitors before the photographic camera, and he is one of those who should be obeyed.



MR. J. D. MARSHALL.

### THE WINDSOR TRIP.

Sixteen stewards will be on duty for Windsor on Thursday, Mr. Woolcock being their chief and Mr. Chater his immediate assistant. Each will have charge of a railway carriage. After luncheon and the visit to the Castle, a bee-line will be made for the launches. "Be Smart" should be the motto, but it is an easy walk down from the Castle to the river. There *His Majesty* will be in charge of Mr. Alan Francis, with Messrs. W. Browne, John Keall, and W. E. Mason as assistant stewards. The steward of *The Gaiety* will be Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett



MR. V. C. HEWLETT.



MR. J. S. HILLS.

(Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.), Messrs. H. R. Proctor, R. R. Bennett, and F. W. Crossley-Holland being his assistants. Mr. J. Stuart Hills (Messrs. John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.), son of Mr. Walter Hills, is to revert to the function which brought his forebears to the throne of Scotland, by taking charge of the *Britannia*, Messrs. E. F. Harrison, T. E. Lescher, and E. W. Lucas assisting. *The King* will be in charge of Mr. J. D. Marshall, with Messrs. F. W.

Gamble, W. B. Nelson, and W. A. Storey as assistant stewards. A fifth launch may be available. When the launches reach Bourne End the stewards will conduct the members from the boats to the train, and arrange for their comfortable entraining, taking charge of the same carriage in which they travelled to Windsor.

#### UNOFFICIAL SIGHT-SEEING.

Chemists visiting the Conference are reminded that the Historical Medical Museum, 54A Wigmore Street, London, W., is open. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. write to us as follows:

Arrangements have been made for members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit the Museum, where they will be cordially welcomed. The Museum is open to accredited visitors on any weekday between the hours of 9 and 6, 9 and 1 on Saturdays. Tickets of admission are obtainable by Conference members from Mr. Woolcock.

The pharmacy section on the ground floor contains a splendid collection of Pharmacopœias, mortars, pharmacy-pots, and similar articles, while the reconstructed pharmacies and laboratories are well worth extended study.

Next door (50 Wigmore Street) is the pharmacy of Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., which is in many respects unique. Mr. Marshall informs us that he will be delighted for any attending the Conference (ladies as well as gentlemen) to come and see the place.

Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., invite all pharmacists attending the Conference to spend an hour or so at "The House of Maw." We understand that they give all particulars on page 11 of this issue.

We are also informed that the laboratories and warehouses of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22 to 30 Graham Street, N., will be open to members of the Conference every day next week except Saturday. The best hours for a visit are 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and by arrangement (which may be made by 'phone 6123 London Wall or postcard) one of the directors will be glad to conduct parties over the premises. Two hours are required for the tour, and much can be learned in the course of a visit to this complete and perfectly equipped pharmaceutical factory, where the manufacturing plant is particularly well worth seeing. The City Road station on the City and South London Electric Railway is just opposite Graham Street, and may be tapped at Euston, King's Cross, or the Bank (at the Corner of Lombard Street and King William Street).

#### CONFERENCE GOLF MEETING.

Members who intend being present at this meeting at Ealing on Friday, July 25, and who have not yet sent in their entry, are requested to forward their names and handicaps to Mr. J. Hepburn, 17 First Avenue, Walthamstow, Essex, by an early post. Players will be made members of the Golf Club for the day, and as several days' notice must be given to comply with the rules, golfers will recognise the expediency of saving the committee the embarrassment of eleventh-hour entries.

#### PAPERS.

The authors and subjects of the papers to be read in the Science Section are:

- (1) Professor P. van der Wielen on Opium.
- (2) E. M. Holmes on Myrrh of Commerce.
- (3) Drs. Power and Salway on Wheat Germ.
- (4) T. E. Wallis on Soya-Bean.
- (5) R. Glode Guyer on Thyroid Glands.
- (6) N. H. Martin, F.C.S., on Iodine Content of Thyroid.
- (7) C. A. Hill on Extract of Male Fern.
- (8) E. F. Harrison and P. A. W. Self on Extract of Male Fern.
- (9) Drs. Jowett and Pyman on Oil of Witch Hazel.
- (10) F. H. Carr, F.I.C., and Dr. Dale on Ergot.
- (11) T. T. Cocking and J. D. Kettle on Hypophosphites.
- (12) T. E. Brewis and H. Deane on Powdered Rhubarb.
- (13) H. Deane on Honey of *Datura Stramonium*.
- (14) P. G. Chamberlain on Tablet-making.
- (15) C. H. Hampshire and W. R. Pratt on Formates.
- (16) C. H. Hampshire and W. R. Pratt on Sodium Thio-sulphate Solution.
- (17) W. H. Simmons, B.Sc., on Alcohols in Geranium Oils.
- (18) Professor L. Rosenthaler and A. Abelnann on Mercuric Oxide as a Standard in Volumetric Analysis.
- (19) G. D. Elsdon and Herbert Hawley on Reichert and Polenske Values of Oils.

**POTATO-SPRAYING.**—The appearance of potato blight in some of the principal potato-growing districts has led to widespread spraying (usually with Bordeaux mixture, *C. & D. Diary*, 1910, p. 220) as a preventive. Chemists should be ready to take advantage of the increased demand for copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture in paste or powder form.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

Mr. Wm. Oddey, representing the Sanitas Co., Ltd., in Wales, made a successful cross-Channel flight as a passenger with Mr. Pickles last week. This included a non-stop aerial trip of 175 miles.

At the fifth annual rose and stock show of Ferris & Co.'s Horticultural Society, held at Bristol, the following awards were made: Roses (six blooms, any variety)—1, J. Bennett; 2, F. Bennett; 3, G. Baker. Stocks (six spikes, any variety)—1, A. Bennett; 2, R. Sainsbury; 3, E. Horler.

The new Poet Laureate, Mr. Robert Bridges, D.Litt., is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He studied medicine at "Bart's" and was casualty physician there, and assistant physician at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London. He is in his seventieth year, and lives in Oxford.

A special service was held in Westminster Abbey on July 15 to dedicate the window in memory of Lord Kelvin. The window is in the east bay of the nave on the north side. Light from it falls upon the graves of Kelvin and Isaac Newton, and immediately beneath it are the graves of Darwin and Herschel. The designer is Mr. J. N. Cowper.

#### Lancashire Notes.

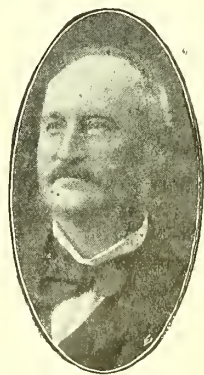
July 14 was observed as a Bank Holiday on the occasion of the Royal visit to Manchester. Many chemists closed during the day, opening for dispensing from 6 to 9 P.M.

In an article on "Notable Lancashire Industries," in the "Daily Dispatch" of July 15, it is stated "that associated with the directors of Hoe's Sauce are Mr. F. W. Bates, a pharmacist of long experience, who personally analyses each article before being used, so that the purity is absolutely assured." Mr. Bates is President of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

The Royal visit to Liverpool has made chemists in Liverpool very busy, having brought a great influx of visitors. Many chemists were sold out of photographic plates and films early on Thursday evening, so many amateur photographers being desirous of "snapping" the Royal visitors. Mr. H. Lomax sent us two photographs of the Royal progress through the city taken from his pharmacy in Edge Lane.

Mr. S. W. Royse, the Lord Mayor of Manchester, received a Knighthood from the King on the occasion of his visit to Manchester this week. Sir S. W. Royse is head of the firm of Messrs. S. W. Royse & Co., Manchester, and has been connected with the chemical and metal trades for forty years. He is a Vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Manchester Ship Canal Co. He was a member of the Old Withington Local Board, and was a member of the Manchester City Council from 1894 to 1897 and since 1907. He contested the Gorton Parliamentary Division in the Conservative interest in 1906. He strove strenuously to get the Royal Commission on Canals appointed, and also to bring about a change in the patent laws. The conferment of Knighthood has been exceedingly popular, Manchester citizens demonstrating on all sides the high esteem in which they hold Sir Samuel and Lady Royse.

Mr. J. Cleworth, so well known for his B.P. Conference photos, was fortunate enough to obtain a special permit to photograph the Royal procession *en route*. He sent us a splendid snapshot of their Majesties, an enlargement of which was in his shop-window two hours after it was taken.



SIR S. W. ROYSE.

**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

The Lambeth analyst (Mr. A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C.) reports that during the past month four informal samples of drugs were examined and found to be satisfactory.

The Wandsworth analyst examined during the past quarter the following informal samples: Boric acid, 2; borax, 3; cream of tartar, 3; glycerin, 4; crushed linseed, 4; saffron, 5 (one formally taken); fluid magnesia, 1; milk sugar, 3; zinc ointment, 2; iron pills, 4; Gregory's powder, 4; liquorice powder, 1; powdered rhubarb, 1; saltpetre, 1; syrup of squill, 2; tincture of iodine, 1; tincture of opium, 1; tincture of rhubarb, 1. The formal and one informal sample of saffron contained about 11 per cent. of extraneous mineral matter, and a sample of crushed linseed was 76 per cent. deficient in fixed oil. All the others were genuine.

**Analysts' Fees and Samples.**

The following return has been prepared by the Town Clerk of Camberwell as to the number of samples, etc., dealt with last year by various corporations and borough councils under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:

	No. of Inspectors	No. of Official Samples Annually	Fee for Analysing	Per cent. of Drugs	Per cent. of adulterated Samples	No. of Summonses Issued	Per cent. of Convictions	No. of Informal Samples	Fee for Analysing Informal Samples	Population
Battersea . . . . .	1	1,000	£600 per annum	1.2	9.6	94	43.6	nil	nil	167,793
Bethnal Green . . . . .	7	632	£1 1s. for first 100; 10s. 6d. second 100; 6s. each after	2.0	9.0	60	75	110	As official samples	128,282
Birmingham . . . . .	3	982	Fixed salary . . . . .	143 samples	7.9	75	85.0	2,511	Included in salary	840,372
Bristol . . . . .	2	1,300	£600 per annum	3.1	8.2	68	71	633	Ditto	357,079
Camberwell . . . . .	1	801	£400 for 800 samples; 7s. 6d. each after	27 samples	6.83	35	88.6	499	2s. 6d. each	261,357
Chelsea . . . . .	3	400	£200 per annum	nil	1.75	1	100	No	returns nil	66,404
Deptford . . . . .	7	450	10s. each . . . . .	9 samples	7.7	28	39.3	nil	nil	109,498
Finsbury . . . . .	6	500 ordinary 100 milk	£250 per annum for ordinary 7s. 6d. each milk	No returns	5.2	18	83.3	nil	nil	87,976
Fulham . . . . .	1	526	£450 per annum; £s. 8d. each over 1,000	33 samples	11.0	13	84.7	508	As formal samples	153,325
Greenwich . . . . .	2	450	10s. 6d. each . . . . .	6.73	5.33	14	64	nil	nil	95,977
Hackney . . . . .	14	900	600 at 10s. each; 300 at 7s. 6d. each	1.3	7.0	29	85	nil	nil	222,587
Hammermith . . . . .	1	600	£300 per annum; 10s. each over 600	2.0	11.0	43	91	161	As official samples	121,603
Hampstead . . . . .	1	500	£50 retaining fee; 10s. 6d. each	1.1	2.3	12	25	nil	nil	85,510
Holborn . . . . .	4	500	£250 per annum . . . . .	2.4	3.8	14	57.0	Occasional	Included in salary	49,336
Islington . . . . .	1	1,200	£400 for 400 samples; 7s. 6d. each after	5.0	8.0	64	80.6	783	Not sent to analyst	327,423
Kensington . . . . .	2	700	£500 per annum; laboratory supplied	No returns	8.28	17	82.35	nil	nil	172,402
Lambeth . . . . .	1	1,800	£500 per annum . . . . .	3.9	8.0	53	79.25	168	As official samples	298,126
Leeds . . . . .	2	398	£100 first 100 samples; 10s. 6d. each after	nil	5.0	35	94	206	10s. 6d. each	445,568
Lewisham . . . . .	8	501	£300 per annum . . . . .	2.0	5.36	14	50	72	Included in salary	160,843
Liverpool . . . . .	3	250	Fixed salary . . . . .	1.8	11.9	68	85.3	668	Ditto	746,563
Lord C. City of . . . . .	1	1,234	10s. each . . . . .	2.1	2.9	26	73.0	109	10s. each	19,657
Manchester . . . . .	3	3,022	£150 first 200 samples; 5s. each after	95 samples	2.25	61	70.5	745	Same as official	714,427
Newcastle-upon-Tyne . . . . .	1	931	£250 for 600 samples; 7s. 6d. each after	6.1	7.4	20	30.0	243	As official samples	266,671
Nottin ham . . . . .	1	600	£100 p.a. retaining fee; £50 for chemicals; 10s. 6d. each sample	30 samples	12.6	13	nil	40	10s. 6d. each	259,941
Paddington . . . . .	1	600	£250 per annum . . . . .	13 samples	17.4	60	80.0	nil	nil	142,576
St. Marylebone . . . . .	1	1,100	£500 for 700 samples; 7s. 6d. each after	33 samples	2.9	13	66.6	241	As official samples	118,221
St. Pancras . . . . .	3	750	£300 per annum . . . . .	30 samples	10.1	46	91.25	Occasional	Included in salary	118,453
Sheffield . . . . .	1	750	10s. each . . . . .	8.6	8.3	47	76.6	45	10s. each	454,653
Shoreditch . . . . .	8	578	10s. 6d. each for 500 samples; 7s. 6d. after	0.6	17.1	48	94	nil	nil	111,463
Southwark . . . . .	1	1,500	Salary; laboratory provided . . . . .	2.3	7.8	89	74	477	Included in salary	191,951
Stepney . . . . .	15	1,201	£372 average salary . . . . .	2.0	30.0	79	No returns	124	Ditto	280,024
Stoke Newington . . . . .	3	156	10s. 6d. each . . . . .	6 samples	No returns	6	83.3	Occasional	10s. 6d. each	59,683
Wandsworth . . . . .	1	899	Salary . . . . .	0.66	15.1	132	79.03	601	Included in salary	311,002
West Ham . . . . .	1	1,253	7s. 6d. each . . . . .	nil	3.5	33	87.2	40	7s. 6d. each	289,102
Westminster . . . . .	2	1,800	12s. 6d. each . . . . .	74 samples	11.5	61	50.0	41	12s. 6d. each	160,277
Woolwich . . . . .	2	500	10s. each . . . . .	4.0	4.4	21	52.4	53	10s. each	121,403

**Lambeth's Drugs.**

The new central drug-stores erected by the Lambeth Guardians at their infirmary in Brook Street, London, S.E., are nearing completion, and the Board have authorised the temporary engagement of an assistant dispenser. It was intended to undertake the dispensing for the poor of four districts at the new dispensary, but some subsidiary arrangements have not yet been definitely settled, and the Board have considered it advisable not to throw the whole of the increased work on the new dispensary at the outset. Accordingly, the dispensing for one district will be left as at present until a later date, when they decide the action to be taken as to the retirement of Mr. R. Allison, dispenser and out-relief distributor at Stockwell, and the transfer of Mr. E. Darch, dispenser, from Montford House Dispensary to Stockwell.

**Shops Act.**

The Tynemouth Corporation have approved draft Closing and Half-holiday Orders for the pharmacists' and drug-vendors' shops in the borough.

The London County Council is about to take the views of the various trade organisations in regard to the sug-

gestion that a general half-holiday order should be made for Thursday. These organisations are to be informed of the result of the preliminary inquiries upon the subject which have been made among shopkeepers generally.

#### Brighton Union Dispenser.

A special meeting of the Brighton Board of Guardians was held on July 15 to consider the appointment of a dispenser in the room of Mr. H. Colling, resigned. A sub-committee reported that Mr. H. Colling was appointed dispenser in 1893 at an annual salary of 40*l.*, subsequently increased by three increments to 55*l.* The duties occupied approximately two to two and a half hours a day, with occasional Sunday attendance. The sub-committee considered that the duties of a dispenser could not be efficiently carried out in such a short space of time as that hitherto given, and were of opinion that the requirements of the Local Government Board in their General Order for Accounts would entail a considerable increase in the clerical work of the dispenser. They accordingly recommended that a female dispenser registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, be appointed at a salary of 100*l.* per annum as non-resident officer, but to devote the whole time to the duties of the office. The Stock and Management Committee approved of its sub-committee's report, except that they had inserted "male or female" in place of "female," thus throwing the appointment open to both sexes. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Fires.

A fire broke out about 7 A.M. on July 14 at the rear of the premises of Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Kemble Street, Kingsway, London, W.C. The outbreak was confined to a chamber protected with iron doors used for storing benzine, phosphorus, and other dangerous chemicals. Some anxiety was felt as to the safety of the main building, as it was some time before the fire-brigade were able to extinguish the flames, partly owing to the fumes of the phosphorus. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

Fire broke out on the morning of July 15 in a back cellar under the packing-room at the warehouses of Messrs. Brady & Martin, manufacturing chemists, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The flames quickly burnt through the ceiling to the floor above, whence a lift acted as a shaft to conduct the flames to the upper departments. The fire brigade got the fire under control before it had spread far, the damage, probably amounting to several hundreds of pounds, being confined to the lift, staircase and flooring. The scientific-instrument department suffered most from breakages, but the restricted area of the conflagration will result in very little inconvenience from the fire.

#### Midland Notes.

Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins has offered to contribute 5,000*l.* towards the erection of the new University chemical laboratory at Oxford, if such sum be required after 15,000*l.* already granted is expended.

The large assaying and analytical business of Messrs. Charles Harrold & Co., Birmingham and Walsall, has just been registered as a private company, with capital of 60,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, including 30,000 preference shares.

Colonel Wyley was a member of the Birmingham Assizes Grand Jury, which commenced its labours last week. He has also been instrumental in providing a mortuary for Coventry, a subject which has been discussed for a very long time.

Mr. Alfred Bird, M.P. for West Wolverhampton, has commissioned Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., to paint a mural picture representing "The Arrest of the Five Members," which is to occupy a place of honour in the Houses of Parliament over the newly constructed staircase leading to the Terrace.

#### Contracts.

Tynemouth Corporation.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for an annual supply of antitoxin.

Monmouth Union.—Mr. John Frost, Monmouth, appointed chemist to the workhouse.

Swansea Education Committee.—Mr. T. Dryden for the supply of thirty sets of scientific apparatus and chemicals for the elementary schools at 10 per cent. off Townson & Mercer's catalogue prices.

#### Poisoning Fatalities.

Four deaths from the effects of taking poison have been notified this week. Two of these were by misadventure. *Morphine* was the suicidal agent used by a Manchester merchant named Brooklyn Birks (58). *Nirric acid* taken by mistake as a drink killed John Barber (53), Highbury, London, N. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned at the inquest on Mary Doyle, widow, Newtown Heath, who drank a quantity of *oxalic acid*. *Veronal* in accidental overdose killed Wm. E. Hollams, barrister, Sussex Gardens, London, W.

#### From Various Courts.

At York last week, Mr. George Coverdale, Ph.C., was summoned for selling a cake of soap on Sunday, June 29. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 5*s.*

At Lancaster on July 12, Kate Almond was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a diamond ring, the property of Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. H. G. Cole, chemist and druggist, Blundellsands, Liverpool. (*C. & D.*, July 12, index folio 41.)

At Dover on July 9, Walter Robert Sabey (15) was placed on probation for a year for stealing 2*l.* 10*s.*, belonging to Boots, Ltd., 11 Cannon Street, Dover. Prisoner broke into the shop at night. He was formerly employed there as errand-boy.

At Blackpool County Court on July 10, Mr. Geo. A. Clarke, chemist and druggist, Whitegate Drive, recovered 7*l.* 10*s.*, and costs, in an action against a local firm of house-furnishers for damages for alleged breach of contract regarding the supply of sun-blinds, which the Judge found were not of the quality agreed.

At the Central Criminal Court on July 14, Rudolf Blitz, professor of chemistry, pleaded guilty to publishing defamatory libels concerning Mr. Bertram A. Smith, director of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd. (*C. & D.*, June 21, index folio 932). He was bound over in his own recognisances of 100*l.*

At Leicester Police Court on July 8, Bertram Gordon Turner (28) was remanded on a charge of stealing fifty-seven packets of soap and numerous other articles, including a mail-cart, from his former employer, Mr. E. B. Ward, chemist and druggist, 34 and 35 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester. Bail was refused.

At the Central Criminal Court on July 14, Henry Hendry (44), a chemist, was indicted for stealing the sum of 4*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, the money of his employer, Mr. Albert Edward Lawson, chemist and druggist, 60 Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell, London, W.C. Prisoner, in the witness-box, repeated a story that he fell into a trance, and had no knowledge whatever of the matter. The jury, however, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the results of the recent examinations held in Dublin:

*Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.*—The following passed with honours: Annie Eva Flanagan, Castlereagh; John Macauley, Ballyronney. The following also passed: James Cathcart Boyle, Belfast; Robert John McNeill, Belfast; Joseph Edward Mahood, Bailieboro'; James Wilson Mark, Newry; Ion Alexander Clarke, Blackrock, co. Dublin; Francis Alexander McCurdy, Foynes; Sydney John Richardson, Dungannon; William Nesbitt, Belfast; John Anthony Burke, Cork; Oscar Froedman, Dublin; George Burton Johnston, Cootehill; William Reid Corrie, Belfast; (Patrick Armstrong, Dublin=Cornelius Mannin, Dublin). Sixteen candidates were rejected.

**Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.**—The following passed: Robert Henry Kerr, Ballymena; Gerald Patrick Davis, Enniskillen. One candidate was rejected.

**Registered Druggist Examination.**—The following passed: John Cardwell, Belfast; Samuel Robb Hamilton, Belfast; Robert Stevenson, Enniskillen. Two candidates were rejected.

The name of John Dominick Ryan, Cork, was accidentally omitted from the official list of those who passed the Preliminary examination (*C. & D.*, July 12, index folio 57).

#### Brevities.

Mr. John Maxwell, Ph.C., proprietor of Messrs. Prior & Co.'s pharmaceutical establishment, Londonderry, recently met with a motor accident, and was laid up for a few days.

Mr. Robert Alexander Hepple, formerly qualified assistant with Mr. H. Lancashire, chemist, Ballymena, has passed the Final Medical examination of the Edinburgh University.

Mr. Bernard Hirson, Ph.C., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Rathmines, co. Dublin, has passed the Second Professional examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland.

At Cork Agricultural Show last week there were displays of agri-horticultural requisites by Kiloh & Co., the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., Harris & Beale, the Chilian Nitrate Co., F. Hewthorne & Co., Ltd., and W. Cooper & Nephews (Berkhamsted).

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

#### Brevities.

Mr. R. S. Ramsay, chemist and druggist, Bowhill, has been elected chairman of the Cardenden Gas Co.

Mr. Alexander Walker, chemist and druggist, Jedburgh, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

The Dunfermline Co-operative Society had a turnover of 735*l.* in its drug department last quarter, being an increase of 84*l.*

#### Edinburgh.

A city pharmacist is having "his great annual sale" this week. "Reckless Reductions" announces a large placard above the doorway.

Dr. James Ritchie, Superintendent of the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, has been appointed to the Chair of Bacteriology recently instituted in the University through the bequest of the late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S.

At a meeting of the Heriot Trust on July 14, it was agreed to ask the Heriot-Watt College Committee to consider the advisability of closer co-operation between the University of Edinburgh and the Heriot Trust in the teaching of subjects required for degrees in science.

A large proportion of local pharmacists are alarmed at the prospect of losing the weekly half-holiday for nearly half of each year, which will be the result if the authorities decide that Edinburgh is a holiday resort. A local chemist, who has been enjoying a cycling tour through England, notes that several real holiday centres take the weekly holiday there.

Mr. Rutherford Hill is making steady progress to recovery, rest being all that is required in his case. Mr. Hill has had an exceptionally strenuous time during the past two years, and his present illness (the first since he was appointed to his present office in January 1886) is traceable to the excessive physical strain that he has been put to, besides the worry involved in the delicate negotiations connected with the Insurance Medical Benefit.

#### Glasgow and the West.

Mr. A. B. Gilmour, before leaving Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., for Edinburgh, as reported in the *C. & D.* last week, was presented by the employés with a gold Albert and pendant.

The examination arranged by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association was held in the Association's rooms on June 27. The entrants were not so numerous as last year owing to a variety of causes. The prize of two guineas in the senior section, presented by the Association, was won by Mr. Wm. Lang, and the junior prize of one guinea, presented by Mr. J. H. Hart, the President, was won by Miss Maud Gardner. In the senior competition six questions were given to be answered in two and a-half hours. They included chemistry, materia medica, identification of specimens, pharmacy, dispensing, and business knowledge. Six questions were also given to the juniors, but five only had to be answered in the two and a-half hours.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

Mr. A. BARTON KENT, Chairman of the Entente Cordiale Society since 1902, has received the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour from the President of the French Republic.

**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.**—A member of the Paris Wholesale Druggists' Association having inquired whether the use of tinned-lead tubes is authorised for vaseline pomades and the like, the question was referred to Dr. Roux, of the Official Laboratory. He replied that, except for pharmaceuticals for internal use, manufacturers are perfectly free to use lead tubes.

**ARGENTINE TARIFF.**—The delegates from the drug and perfumery trades, who waited on the Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs to protest against the new "home tax" proposed by the Argentine Republic, seem to have done good. The Minister of Commerce brought the matter before a Cabinet Council, and has stated that these "home taxes" are simply prohibitive tariffs in disguise, and that he is looking into the question. The Foreign Office also informed the druggists' deputation that representations would be made to the Argentine authorities in favour of the repeal of the taxes. The free entrance of frozen meat would be put forward to induce the Argentine Government to lend a more willing ear to France's claims.

**THE DRUG-HABIT.**—A curious legal point was raised in connection with a recent prosecution. One of the defendants had gratuitously distributed small quantities of cocaine, and the other had sold the same. The latter was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, the former acquitted. The Decree of 1846 (promulgated just after the famous Lafarge case) simply forbids the sale of cocaine. The more recent Decree of 1908 declares the "sale, gift, or possession" of a drug to be alike illegal, but this Decree applies exclusively to opium and its preparations. By the way, the "drug-habit" question is attracting so much notice just now that a wholesale druggist asked the Paris Association to petition the authorities not to include cocaine in the new regulations for the importation of narcotic drugs into France. Professor Gautier, Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has assured him that cocaine will not be scheduled.

THE GENERAL SYNDICATE OF FRENCH DRUGGISTS gave their annual dinner on June 11 in the rooms of the Palais d'Orsay. The banquet, which was attended by more than 150 guests, was presided over by M. Morel, Colonial Minister, other guests being Messrs. Al. Michel, President of the Syndicate; Le Corbeillier, Vice-President of the Municipal Council of Paris; Figuera, of the Ministry of Commerce; Guist'hau, a former Minister; Senator Menier; Deputy Schmidt; Dr. Grimbert, member of the Academy of Medicine; Professor Radais (School of Pharmacy); Ch. Petit, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine; Legouez; Wagner (Central Military Pharmacy); Judge Ménétrier; Halphen (Ministry of Commerce); Lutz, Assistant Professor of the School of Pharmacy; Dardanne; Honorat (Chief Assistant at the Bureau of Hygiene); Ch. Buchet (Treasurer); and Vinot. During the dessert the President, M. Michel (of H. Salle & Co.), spoke of the necessity of union, quoting the words of

Vauvenargues: "At whatever price power is bought, it is cheaper than weakness, and war is less onerous than servitude," and referred to the necessity of revising the pharmacy laws.

### Riviera Notes.

**SUNDAY CLOSING OF PHARMACIES.**—From June 1 all the pharmacists of Nice have agreed to close their pharmacies on Sundays, and the Syndicate of Pharmacies has arranged to take turns of shop attendance, notice of the fact being placed on the doors.

M. RICARDOU, director and proprietor of the Pharmacie Ginner et Cie., Rue d'Antibes, Cannes, which is much frequented by the English colony, has obtained at the University of Montpellier (Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie) the diploma of Doctor in Pharmacy. His thesis was on the syrup of iodide of iron, and he favoured the use of glucose as a preservative.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the Syndicate of Pharmacists of the Alpes-Maritimes was held on June 5 in a country restaurant at Saint-Sylvestre, near Nice. M. Scoffier (President) was in the chair. Champagne toasts were given for M. Scoffier, M. Ricardou (President of the Cannes Syndicate), M. Girard (Hon. President of the Syndicate), M. Amici (pharmacist, Judge at the Tribunal of Commerce), and M. Pégurier (Counsellor of the General Association of Pharmacists of France).

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—M. Hermelin, pharmacien (first-class), has acquired the Pharmacie Principale, Rue Masséna, Nico. M. Camo, Deputy-Professor at the Ecole de Médecine de Pharmacie de Marseilles, has acquired the Pharmacie Internationale, 10 Avenue Félix Faure, Nice, succeeding Dr. G. Pégurier, who has been made Pharmacist-in-Chief of the hospitals of Nice. M. Giraud, pharmacist, has acquired the "Riviera Pharmacy," Rue d'Antibes, Cannes. M. Ardoino, pharmacist, has opened in the Avenue Notre-Dame at Nico a pharmacy, which will be called "Pharmacie Notre-Dame."—Dr. Arnulphy, pharmacist, head of the Pharmacie de la Colonie Russe (formerly Pharmacie Guidasci), has transferred his laboratory to 5 Rue Masséna, Nice.

**SALE OF THERAPEUTIC SERUMS.**—At Nico the gratuitous distribution of therapeutic serums, assured both to the poor as well as to paying customers, had been arranged by the Hygienic Bureau, which obtains them from the Pasteur Institute of Paris, which, however, objected to general gratuitous distribution. Accordingly a municipal decree was passed on June 20 to regulate the sale. In future the Hygienic Bureau will only supply the therapeutic serums to the sick poor on order by a public relief doctor and outside office hours; the serums will be obtained at the pharmacy of the Saint-Roch Hospital. Paying customers will get the serums from the pharmacists of the town, and the Syndicate of Nice Pharmacists has undertaken to keep in stock antidiaphtheritic, antistreptococcic, antimeningococcic, and antitetanic serums, which will be sold at 4f. per bottle.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Federation of the Pharmaceutical Societies of the South-East was held at Marseilles on June 10. M. Pégurier (President) in the chair. The Secretary (M. Gueirard) gave a report of the work of the year, after which the following suggestions were agreed to:

(1) Autonomy of the Ecoles Supérieures of Pharmacy, especially those of Montpellier and Nancy, which are threatened to be changed into mixed schools of medicine and pharmacy.

(2) Pupilage in pharmacy to be restored to two years instead of one, and taken after the school curriculum.

(3) Creation of a Chamber of Discipline, which, according to Professor Domergue, must not be chambers of undiscipline, but meetings of professors and practitioners empowered to adjudicate upon charges of unprofessional conduct.

(4) Suppression of the sale of remedies by grocers.

(5) Foundation of a pension fund for aged pharmacists.

A banquet of 250 covers, at which the president of honour, M. Jean Morel (Senator, Minister of Colonies), was in the chair, closed the business of the meeting. The next general meeting will be held at Algiers.

**PERUVIAN BUSINESS.**—A British Consular report has been issued professing to deal with the trade and commerce of Peru for 1911-12, but the statistics are for 1909-10, and for this reason are of little interest. Among the imports from the United Kingdom in 1910 were medicines and pharmaceutical products valued at 29,707l., while those imported from the United States amounted to 24,405l., or 8,000l. less than in the previous year. The total of medicines and pharmaceutical products imported was 113,298l. in 1910.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—In accordance with the Pharmacy Act and By-laws, the annual convention of the British Columbia Association is held alternately in Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster. This year it fell to Vancouver to entertain the Association. The Council-meeting was held in the early morning of June 12, and the annual meeting in the afternoon. The business at the annual meeting was first the consideration of the various reports. The Treasurer's report showed that many druggists are in arrear with their subscriptions, and steps are to be taken to recover the money due. By an amendment of the by-laws, approved by the meeting, the annual fee payable by a Licentiate of Pharmacy in business on his own account in future will be \$10. The Council also proposed to amend the by-laws discriminating against wholesale druggists holding a position on the Council; but this was not agreed to by the meeting, the feeling being that if a fee is taken from a wholesaler who also has qualifications for carrying on a retail drug business, he should not be debarred from office. The election of Councillors resulted as follows: Messrs. Chas. G. Mills (Vancouver), Geo. H. Cameron (Vancouver), and John L. White Greenwood (re-elected). The officers elected for the ensuing year are: *President*, Mr. Joseph H. Emery, Victoria; *Vice-President*, Mr. Frank J. Mackenzie, New Westminster; *Secretary*, *Registrar*, and *Treasurer*, Mr. James W. Browne, 500 Main Street, Vancouver. On June 13 a whole-day excursion took place to Bowen Island, a picturesque resort about ninety minutes' journey from Vancouver.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### Cape of Good Hope.

MR. VICTOR CASTLE (representing Yardley & Co., Ltd.) left Cape Town on July 16 per R.M.S. *Saxon*, after having made numerous friends among South African chemists.

**CAPE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.**—A general meeting of the members was held at 65 Hout Street, Cape Town, on June 19, the President (Mr. J. Sowden) in the chair. After disposing of a rather voluminous correspondence on minor matters, the position of the chemist in the Defence Force came up for discussion. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Council, which was furthermore entrusted with the task of drawing up recommendations to be embodied in a memorandum and forwarded to the Government for consideration when drafting the new Pharmacy Bill. The business-part of the meeting having terminated, Mr. W. Froembling gave a lecture on granite and the products of its disintegration and decomposition, felspar, clay, alumina and its salts, etc. The lecture was illustrated by photographs and specimens, the latter gathered principally during rambles on Table Mountain. It was a late hour when a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the meeting.



MR. J. SOWDEN.

At ENFIELD TOWN the latest inquiry was: "2d. pkt. of menthol and quinine developer for films." Metol and quinol was supplied.—(140/58.)

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MR. J. L. HOLDEN returned to Bombay by s.s. *Himalaya* on June 27 to resume charge of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s depot.

**ANTI-COUGH PILLS.**—At the Singapore Court fifteen Chinese druggists were fined \$2 each for selling "anti-cough" pills containing opium and chandu. Some thousands of the pills had been seized, the boxes bearing the label in Chinese "Stop Cough."

**OLIVE-OIL PRODUCTION.**—With a view of extending the cultivation of olives throughout Japan, the Department of Commerce and Agriculture has made a grant for experimental work in the production of olive oil. At present the production is very limited and the quality of the oil is far below the European standard. The experiments are to be carried out on a small farm in Kagawa Prefecture on the island of Shikoku, where the climate corresponds to that of Southern California.

**THE PREJUDICE** against the use of quinine among the rural population of Bengal seems to be dying out, says "The Pioneer," the demand for the drug during malarial epidemics being steadily on the increase. Its prophylactic qualities are being slowly but surely recognised, and arrangements for distribution have had to be extended. In the Burdwan and Presidency divisions there is said to have been a marked increase in the demand, while in the Murshidabad division the Sanitary Commissioner in 1911-12 had great difficulty in providing an adequate supply. In the latter case the experiment was tried of issuing quinine hydrochloride, and this proved to be more popular than quinine sulphate powders or tablets.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business there.

### New South Wales.

**PHARMACY BOARD.**—Among those registered at the May meeting were John Harrison Jones, chemist and druggist (Great Britain), Katoomba, and William Davidson Morrison, chemist and druggist (Great Britain), Balldale. Application was made for acceptance of a pass certificate of the Educational Institute of Scotland in lieu of the Preliminary, but it was not acceded to. At the same time a certificate of having passed the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was accepted. Mr. Loney was welcomed back from a holiday, and Mr. Brothwood after his return from England. Mr. Brothwood recommended a similar trip to anyone desiring a holiday; it would, he said, add ten years to their life.

### New Zealand.

**CORROSIVE-SUBLIMATE SOLOIDS.**—A few weeks ago Sir Robert Stout gave judgment in a case heard at Palmerston North on an appeal from the decision of Mr. A. D. Thomson in the Lower Court, holding that solids or pellets of corrosive sublimate used extensively by dairy farmers as a disinfectant drench for cattle could be sold without an entry being made in the poisons-book. The Magistrate held that they are preparations for which the entry is not required. It was pointed out during the hearing that the Department of Agriculture distributed thousands of these solids annually, and that in the Palmerston district 25,000 have been sold in a season, chiefly by post. His Honour remarked that the solids consist of  $8\frac{3}{4}$  grains of corrosive sublimate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of colouring matter, and about 3 grains of adhesive material. Even if it were held that the solids are a preparation, that does not prevent them from being also corrosive sublimate itself. He held that they come within Part 1 of the Poison Schedule.

### Western Australia.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Mr. W. H. Wallace, chemist and druggist, West Australia, has taken over the business of

Mr. H. Howling, at Norseman, West Australia, which he will conduct under the style of the Norseman Pharmacy. Mr. Wallace was formerly manager to Messrs. Milburns, Ltd., at Stockton-on-Tees.

**PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.**—The "West Australian" of May 7, referring to the proprietary-medicine regulations, states:

"If Parliament could be consulted, probably this harassing and utterly uncalled for regulation would receive similar treatment to that meted out last Session to the Pharmacy Bill. That attempt to make a close corporation of the chemists' business received practically no support from either side of the House: restriction of the sale of proprietary medicines for the benefit of the medical profession and retail druggists, at the expense of the poorer section of the community, is equally open to objection."

## OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**Fake-advertising is Doomed.**—Already the States of Minnesota and Nebraska have passed pure advertising laws, and the State of Iowa will probably have one within the next few weeks. These laws will make it impossible for fakers to ply their trade through the medium of the Press, whether their product be a fake remedy, a bogus mining transaction, a fake piano deal, or any other form of bogus business. It is probable that the so-called prescription remedies, of which Kargon is the prototype, will now be driven from the field.

**The Druggists of the United States** have not, until recently, taken active steps to care for the aged, sick, and poverty-stricken members of the craft. It has fallen to the lot of the youngest national body, the National Association of Drug Clerks, to formulate and initiate a definite plan for the relief of poor and distressed brother druggists. Through their efforts a large sanatorium, which cost \$132,000 to build, together with a big lake and sixty-two acres of well-wooded rolling park land, has been purchased, and the title deeds vested in the names of seven trustees, who will administer the home as a national institution. It will be known as the Druggists' National Home, and the movement has been liberally financed by wholesale and retail druggists throughout the country. One of the trustees is Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith (Editor, "North-Western Druggist"), representing the pharmaceutical Press, and other trustees represent the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, and other prominent national organisations.

**The Steady Depletion** of the supply of wild medicinal plants is forcing action in different parts of the United States in the direction of cultivating them. Dr. Rodney H. True, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C., was one of the pioneers in this movement, and to-day there are several plant gardens in the country. After many years' effort on the part of Professor Frederick J. Wulling, of the University of Minnesota, a plant garden was started three years ago under the direction of Professor E. L. Newcomb, an erstwhile pupil of Professor Kraemer, of Philadelphia. This garden was established on the campus, and very soon the commercial possibilities of digitalis and other drug-plants were demonstrated. To-day Professor Newcomb has an excellent equipment for the work, including a large slat house, cold frames, and a new plant laboratory. This plant laboratory is, in fact, a large greenhouse, measuring 33 by 61 ft., the superstructure of steel and glass costing \$8,000 to erect. Up to the present about \$12,000 has been spent upon the gardens and plant laboratory, exclusive of salaries. Professor Kremers, of the University of Wisconsin, is another pioneer in growing medicinal plants. It is largely due to his efforts that the Wisconsin Legislature has recently voted an appropriation of \$2,500 for conducting an experimental station at Madison, Wis., devoted exclusively to the cultivation of medicinal plants. It is interesting to know that a limited number of the larger pharmaceutical houses in the United States have taken advantage of the opportunities offered in this direction. The H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, have many acres of land devoted to the cultivation of medicinal plants, under the direction of Dr. Stewart. Johnson & Johnson have for several years been cultivating belladonna and other plants under the direction of Dr. F. B. Kilmer. Another prominent firm whose work should be noted is Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who have undertaken the growing of medicinal plants on a large scale and published some valuable memoirs on the subject.

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Commission Claim.**—In the Lord Mayor's Court, London, on July 14, before Assistant Judge Jackson and a jury, Mr. James E. Southon, chemist, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C., sued Mr. H. E. Waring, executor of the late Mr. A. Waring, chemist, Bucklersbury, for the commission for introducing a purchaser of a chemist's business. Mr. Counbbs was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. H. Jacobs represented the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that on February 27 last he received a commission note in respect of the sale of a chemist's business. The defendant had written to say he should be pleased to give the plaintiff until March 4 to find a purchaser for his brother's business in Bucklersbury, at a price of 900*l.*, and he would be entitled to receive a commission of 40*l.* The plaintiff said he did not find a purchaser by March 4, but on March 12 he was in communication with Mr. Truman, who ultimately purchased the business. Before introducing the name of the gentleman, the defendant had told him the commission to be paid to him, in the event of the purchase, would be at the same rate as that contained in the commission note. The business was sold for 850*l.*, but that was without the dental business. For the defence it was said that the plaintiff did not obtain 900*l.* for the business in the time stated in the commission note, and was not entitled to the 40*l.* The plaintiff, it was admitted, was entitled to commission, and a fair and reasonable sum to pay was that usually paid to chemists' business transfer agents. This was 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 2½ per cent. on the remainder. That sum had been tendered to the plaintiff and refused. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 30*l.* 15*s.*

### High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

SURNAMES AS TRADE-MARKS : "TEOFANI."

On Friday, July 11, the Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Kennedy and Swinfen Eady, delivered judgment upon the appeal of Mr. Athanasius Teofani from the judgment of Mr. Justice Warrington dismissing his application to take off the Register of Trade-marks the mark "Teofani," which is the family name of one of the predecessors in business of Teofani Co., Ltd., the manufacturers of Teofani cigarettes, the owners of the mark in question, and the respondents on the present appeal (see *U. & D.*, 1913, I. 896). The appellant's grounds of objection to the registration were :

- (1) That he has an independent and concurrent right to use his own surname in common with Teofani & Co., Ltd.
- (2) That he has never parted with his right to use his own name.
- (3) That the name Teofani is not adapted to distinguish the goods manufactured by Teofani & Co., Ltd., from those of other persons within the meaning of Section 9 (Sub-section 5) of the Trade-Marks Act, 1905, and in particular for the goods of the appellant.

This Court now dismissed the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment to this effect, referred to the use of surnames as trade-marks. It was open to him, he said, to hold, as he did, that a surname is not necessarily incapable of being registered as a trade-mark. It seemed to him that the present was one of those exceptional cases in which it could be said that the order of the Board of Trade could not be considered improper. The name "Teofani" is very uncommon. So far as he was aware, the predecessors of Teofani & Co., Ltd., and the present appellant, Mr. Athanasius Teofani, are the only persons of that name within the United Kingdom and the user of that name as a trade-mark for twenty years at the least had been so extensive as to have made it, in fact, distinctive for cigarettes. He was of opinion therefore that the appeal failed and must be dismissed.

The Lords Justices also delivered judgments dismissing the appeal.

### A SOAP-STAMPER'S ACCIDENT.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Kennedy and Swinfen Eady, on July 11, the case of *Davies v. Crown Perfumery Co.* was heard upon the appeal of the applicant from the award of the Judge sitting at the Shoreditch County Court as the

arbitrator under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act in favour of the respondents (the employers). The hearing in the County Court was reported in the *C. & D.*, 1913, I. 673.

Counsel in support of the appeal said that the applicant was a lad employed at the respondents' soap-factory as a stamper to stamp soap, and, according to the evidence, it was part of his duty to cut the soap when not stamping. Upon the day the accident happened the applicant went to help another lad to clean a machine, and in the course of that operation his hand was so seriously injured that it afterwards had to be amputated. The County Court Judge held that the accident did not, in the circumstances, arise out of, and in the course of, the applicant's employment; and although he did find that unoccupied stampers were bound to make themselves helpful about the place, he decided that the applicant was not justified in helping to clean the machine. He (counsel) contended that there was no evidence to justify the conclusions of fact arrived at by the County Court Judge, and that he had misdirected himself.

Without calling upon counsel for the respondents their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

### CHEMIST AND FRENCH JUDGMENT.

Mr. Charles Henri François Richter, manufacturing chemist, 59 and 61 New Oxford Street, London, W., was the defendant in an action heard by Mr. Justice Scrutton in the King's Bench Division on July 15, and brought by Dr. Louis Henri Goizet, Paris, to recover 103*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, the amount of a French judgment said to have been obtained against the defendant.

Mr. J. D. Crawford, on behalf of Dr. Goizet, said that his client is a doctor of medicine, residing in Paris, and the defendant, Mr. Richter, a Swiss subject, is a chemist carrying on business in London. The matter arose under an agreement, dated May 6, 1911, and made in Paris, continued counsel. Under it the plaintiff agreed to sell to Mr. Richter a formula for the making of a certain patent medicine, and in consideration of that Mr. Richter was to pay to Dr. Goizet a certain percentage on the phials and boxes of this medicine sold. The last clause in the agreement ran :

"By express departure from the Franco-Swiss Convention, Mr. Richter shall, in case of difference, elect a domicile in France, and the difference shall be submitted to French jurisdiction."

Interrogatories, continued counsel, had been administered to the defendant for the purpose of getting admissions regarding this agreement. The defendant had admitted that the agreement was executed by himself and Dr. Goizet, and he had also admitted the translation of that last clause he (counsel) had read.

Mr. Iselin, representing the defendant, said his defence was that this French judgment was not a final one.

Mr. Crawford, referring to the legal interrogatories, said that the defendant had admitted the dispute had arisen under circumstances giving the French Court jurisdiction.

His Lordship : It does not appear that this is not a final judgment in the affidavit. How do you propose to deal with this point, Mr. Iselin?

Mr. Iselin : It is for the plaintiff to prove before he can obtain judgment that this is a final judgment on which he can obtain it in this court.

Witnesses were then called for the plaintiff to prove questions of French law, after which Mr. Iselin said that Mr. Richter would tell the Court that he had no knowledge of an action in the French courts until December 1912. His client had taken steps to have the case re-opened in the Commercial Court in Paris.

His Lordship : When did he do that?

Mr. Iselin : About the 4th of this month.

Mr. Richter then gave evidence, and was followed by a French advocate, who spoke as to the nature and effect of the judgment in the French courts, when his Lordship intimated that what he was disposed to do was to adjourn the case pending the decision in Paris on a point in dispute.

Mr. Crawford desired to consult his client, and it was agreed that the case should stand over until the morning,

Mr. Iselin remarking, "We shall be satisfied with an adjournment until after the decision in the French Courts."

On Wednesday Mr. Crawford, for Dr. Goizet, said that having carefully considered the matter, he accepted his Lordship's suggestion that the hearing of his argument should be adjourned pending events in France.

His Lordship said that what he was interested in was the question as to whether the opposition in France were receivable or not. If the French Court thought the opposition was receivable, then the judgment was not a final one. If the opposition were not receivable, then it was a final judgment. The Judge, addressing counsel, remarked: If I may say so respectfully, go to France. (Laughter.) It was understood that the case stood over generally with liberty to apply on either side. His Lordship said that if counsel could get information as to whether or not opposition were receivable before July 31 he would continue the hearing before the Long Vacation.

### Pharmacy Acts.

#### EASTON'S SYRUP SUBSTITUTE.

At the Bolton County Court on July 9, A. Stansfield, 145 Higher Market Street, Farnworth, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for a penalty of 5*l.* on the ground that he, an unqualified person, had sold a poison. Arthur Foulds gave evidence as to the purchase of 1 oz. of Easton's syrup, but defendant declared that "an ounce of that"—a substitute—was asked for. Mr. T. Tickle, F.I.C., having stated that he found  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of strychnine in the bottle of Easton's syrup, defendant said he never sold strychnine, and that if the bottle contained strychnine he did not put it there, and alleged that the Pharmaceutical Society, after trying him several times without success, had brought in Easton's syrup so as to "dodge one." Judge Spencer Hogg observed that defendant, if guilty of anything, appeared to be guilty of substituting, but this he denied. A penalty of 5*l.* was imposed, the analyst's fees being taxed.

#### FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATION FOR REGISTRATION.

Before Judge Lumley Smith at the Central Criminal Court on July 15, Edward William Roberts (45), described as a chemist, surrendered to his bail and pleaded guilty to an indictment which charged him with unlawfully procuring himself to be registered on the Register of Chemists and Druggists kept under the Pharmacy Act by wilfully making and producing a representation, which he knew to be false and fraudulent, that he was one Frederic Lancelot Roberts. He pleaded not guilty to a further charge of forging and uttering an application to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for restoration to the Register of Chemists and Druggists under the Pharmacy Acts.

Mr. H. H. Lawless prosecuted for the Pharmaceutical Society, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Purcell.

Mr. Lawless narrated the facts as reported in the *C. & D.*, July 5, index folio 7, as to the defendant's brother, Frederic L. Roberts, passing the Qualifying examination and being entered on the Register as a chemist and druggist, and the defendant failing to pass; also how the defendant, on being charged with infringement of the 1868 Act, went to see the Society's solicitors and represented himself to be Frederic Lancelot Roberts and wanted to get his name put back on the Register. He filled in the forms, including a statutory declaration, in the name of Frederic Lancelot Roberts, and in consequence that name was, in March 1908, restored to the Register. From that time to the present he had been dispensing drugs and selling poisons, and the certificate of Frederic Lancelot Roberts had been hung up in the shop in accordance with the 1908 Act.

The Judge: Did he adopt his brother's family as well as his name?

Mr. Lawless: No, my Lord; but he adopted his name and sold the poisons and drugs. Early in the present year the defendant wrote to the Insurance Act Commissioners, and had his name placed on the panel under the Insurance Act as Frederic Lancelot Roberts. His signature was an imitation of that of his brother.

On behalf of the defendant Mr. Purcell said that the case was an exceptional one, and he did not suppose the Society had ever had one like it before.

The Judge said he remembered one some time ago in which a man impersonated another who was dead.

Mr. Purcell, continuing, said that the defendant had been dispensing drugs and selling poisons for something like thirty years.

The Judge: May I take it that he has been evading justice for thirty years? (Laughter.)

Mr. Purcell: No, but he has a lengthy career as a chemist. Counsel went on to state that the defendant's offence arose through his not having a fully qualified man on the premises. The defendant would have been able to dispense drugs and sell poisons had a qualified chemist been on the premises, even if that qualified chemist was blind, deaf, and dumb. (Laughter.)

The Judge: That is for stores.

Mr. Lawless: The qualified man must be present in the shop when the goods are sold.

Mr. Purcell said that the defendant's brother was undoubtedly a fully qualified chemist. Shortly after he passed his examinations the defendant thought he would follow the same profession, and commenced his studies and passed the Minor [? Preliminary] examination. He was then apprenticed to a firm in Dudley, Worcestershire, but before he completed his indentures the firm went bankrupt. He endeavoured to pass the Society's Final examination, but unfortunately he failed. He then continued, as he was entitled to do, to be employed by different chemists in various parts of the country, and he had discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Nearly twenty years ago he entered the employment of Mr. Harwood, a registered and duly qualified chemist, of New Road, Woolwich, and remained with him until Mr. Harwood desired to give up business. He had won Mr. Harwood's full satisfaction as a thoroughly competent assistant, and had also gained the good opinion of the customers. About three years ago Mr. Harwood sold the business to the defendant for 700*l.*, of which 350*l.* had been paid by instalments. Mr. Harwood went away, and there was no longer a qualified chemist on the premises. Counsel pointed out that the Society had sent two letters to the defendant's brother in 1899, but received no answer. The reason they never received any answer was because the brother had gone to India. He had been in India for more than twenty years. The defendant had only seen his brother once since that time, and did not know whether he was alive or not. Before going away on the last occasion the brother left his certificates with the defendant for safe custody. When it was discovered by Inspector Waldo that the defendant was selling poisons, and that his name was not on the Register, he was required to pay 5*l.* and 5*s.* costs. It was under that stress that the defendant represented himself as being his brother, and the name was restored to the Register. There was no object in his making the representations to the Society, because he might easily have done what he had done since—engaged a properly qualified chemist.

The Judge: How long has this unqualified sale of poisons gone on?

Mr. Purcell: About three years.

Mr. Lawless: It was in 1908 that his name was restored to the Register.

Mr. Purcell pointed out that the defendant was foolish to represent himself as being his brother, for he was a married man, and his marriage certificate and the birth certificates of his children were in his proper name. It was not a case of a man acting who had no qualifications or experience.

Mr. Benjamin Herbert Harwood, chemist, was called on behalf of the defendant, whom, he said, he had known for about twenty years. He was in the witness's employment for the greater portion of that time. The defendant was a thoroughly competent assistant, and the witness had every confidence in him. No complaint was ever received in respect of his work. Witness corroborated what Mr. Purcell had said regarding the sale of the business, and, in answer to Mr. Lawless, said he witnessed the declaration made by defendant. He thought he was qualified.

Mr. George Henry Roland, an employé in the Laboratory at the Royal Arsenal, stated that he had known the defendant for about seventeen years. The defendant had enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who had known him, and was a thoroughly qualified and well-trained professional man.

The Judge said he thought the case was a serious one, for not only had the defendant been selling poisons day by day in the face of the statute which had been passed for the safety of the public, but it was also extremely discreditable that he had passed himself off as his brother. Every time the defendant had sold poisons he was liable to a penalty. His Lordship added that he was disposed to send the defendant for what might be termed a separation from his practice, but taking all the facts into consideration he would impose a fine of 50*l*.

Mr. Purcell asked that formal judgment should be postponed in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of paying the fine.

The Judge assented to the application, and said he would allow the defendant to be released on his own recognisances in the sum of 50*l*. to appear for judgment on Monday next.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SAFFRON.

At the South Western Police Court, London, on July 16, before Mr. Lister Drummond, the recently appointed Stipendiary, Alfred Owen, chemist and druggist, 18 Upper Tooting Road, Tooting, was summoned by the Wandsworth Borough Council for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, saffron not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, in that it contained 11.2 per cent. of extraneous matter beyond the maximum quantity prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. Mr. W. W. Yeung (solicitor to the Wandsworth Borough Council) prosecuted, and Mr. Kirby (of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors), acting on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association, defended.

Mr. Young, opening his case, said saffron is a very expensive drug, and is retailed at from 6*s*. to 7*s*. per oz. The sample purchased at defendant's shop was adulterated or "loaded" with mineral matter to the extent of 11.2 per cent. beyond the standard permitted by the B.P. That volume, which is the main authority on the composition and standards of drugs, prescribes that the quantity of ash in saffron should not exceed 7 per cent. But the article sold contained no less than 18.2, so that obviously the purchaser was very much prejudiced, considering the price at which it is sold. He understood that Mr. Kirby was to put forward a warranty as a defence, and if this was proved, the summons would, of course, have to be dismissed.

Mr. Kirby, in opening, read the section of the Act which provides for a written warranty being regarded as a defence, and then called upon the defendant.

Mr. Alfred Owen said he had been in business as a chemist and druggist for eleven years and had never previously been summoned in respect to any article he had sold. He himself gave the order for the saffron in question, it being obtained from Messrs. Boulton Macro, Ltd., Stratford.\* The invoice received with it, dated January 21, 1913, described the article as 2 oz. "croci valen. stig." at 3*s*. 4*d*. The warranty attached to the invoice bore the words:

We guarantee all B.P. preps. charged in this invoice to conform with the standards and requirements of the B.P., unless stated to the contrary, and to be pure within the meaning of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

Witness said he had always stipulated that the saffron should be perfectly pure and of B.P. quality. He had purchased from Messrs. Boulton Macro, Ltd., for about two years, and had never found anything wrong with what they supplied.

\* The Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association informs us that, in fairness to Messrs. Boulton Macro, Ltd., it should be stated that they were temporarily out of saffron, and obtained from another first-class house sufficient for this order. These proceedings were the result.

Witness, replying to cross-examination by Mr. Young, said the price of the article varies according to the market. The present quotation might be 4*s*. per oz., but he had bought it as low as 2*s*. 6*d*.

In reply to Mr. Kirby, Mr. Owen stated that he paid the full market price for the article, and had therefore no reason to doubt that he got the best quality.

Mr. Henry Thorne, assistant to defendant at his head shop, 260 Upper Tooting Road, spoke to receiving the saffron and checking it with the invoice received from Messrs. Boulton Macro. Subsequently he gave a boy a quantity to take to the branch shop. It was then in the same condition as when received, and personally he had absolutely done nothing to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: What is the name of the boy who took the saffron to the branch shop?—I do not know his name, but I call him "Jim." (Laughter.)

Mr. Lister Drummond: You do not think that James put anything in? (Laughter.)—Witness: No.

Mr. C. E. Johnson, a qualified chemist, manager of defendant's branch shop at 18 Upper Tooting Road, produced a book in which an entry appeared of the delivery of the saffron.

Mr. Young said he had received proper notice from defendant as to his intention to submit the warranty as a defence. He might have to take proceedings against the warrantors, and he therefore requested the Stipendiary to initial the warranty.

The Magistrate did so, and dismissed the case.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

A. E. ANDERSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 300*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmacy and drug-store proprietors, chemists, etc. A. E. Anderson and Mrs. E. E. Anderson are the subscribers and first directors. R.O., 281 Lower Wortley Road, Leeds.

RADIUM WATER AND FOOD PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. G. W. Gibberd, H. H. Hewitt, pharmacist, 105, Highbury Quadrant, Tom Frost, Wm. V. Franklin, and O. A. Elias are the first directors. R.O., 152 Fulham Palace Road, London, W.

NATHL. BRADLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a consulting analyst and manufacturing chemist carried on by N. Bradley at Chapman Street, Hulme, Manchester. The first directors are N. Bradley, F. E. Bradley, G. T. Bradley, and A. E. Bradley.

J. & J. THOMPSON & CO. (ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on at 291 and 160 Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne; at 130 Market Street and 49 Mottram Road, Hyde; at 117 Astley Street, Dukinfield; at 149 and 151 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw; and at 1 Lees Road, Mossley; and to adopt an agreement with Luke Crabtree, who is a first director along with A. L. Crabtree and H. Whittle.

NATAL AMMONIUM, LTD.—Capital 325,000*l*. Objects: To acquire the freehold rights over certain coal-bearing areas in Natal, South Africa, to adopt an agreement with the Ammonium Finance Syndicate, Ltd., and to carry on the business of, *inter alios*, dealers in ammonium sulphate and other forms of ammonia. The first directors are Right Hon. Earl of Selborne, K.G., E. S. Mond, W. R. Armitage, M.P., R. Mond, and H. W. Morrison. R.O., 39 Victoria Street, Westminster.

DROGUERIE CENTRALE D'ORIENT, LTD.—Capital 100,300*l*., in 25,000 ordinary shares of 4*l*. each and 6,000 founders' shares of 1*s*. each. Objects: To take over the stock-in-trade and assets of La Fontaine Bros., Ltd., and the Société Anonyme de la Droguerie Centrale Ottomane, for about 46,000*l*. in shares (exact amount to be ascertained by valuation), of which about 35,000*l*. is to be payable to the first-named and 11,000*l*. to the second-named vendor company, and to carry on the business of importers, exporters, merchants, and shippers of drugs, medicines, and chemical products, etc. The first directors are R. La Fontaine, C. Colombo, J. A. Sykes, J. La Fontaine, R. L. Whittall, H. E. Pears, L. Arie, V. Giannotti, J. C. Bebout, A. Myrides, and V. Kassapian. R.O., 8 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

### Charges or Mortgages.

**Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 92, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.**

**T. B. Alkins, Ltd.**—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of 350*l.* on April 30, 1913, of debenture dated January 30, 1909, securing 500*l.*, has been filed.

**C. H. Stevens, Ltd.**—Particulars of 2,000*l.* debentures, created June 9, 1913. Present issue 500*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

**M. Heinisch & Co. (London), Ltd.**—Particulars of 500*l.* debentures, created May 2, 1913, the amount of the present issue being 400*l.* Property charged: The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

**Shaws (Huddersfield), Ltd.**—Mortgage or charge on grounds at Leavy Greave, Eccleshill, Sheffield, with carriage-house, etc., thereon, dated May 16, 1913, to secure 480*l.* Holders: Huddersfield Equitable Permanent Benefit Building Society, St. Peter's Street, Huddersfield.

**Raines & Co., Ltd.**—Transfer of mortgage, and mortgage, on Castle Wharf and land in Castlegate, Stockton-on-Tees, dated May 21, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5 Princes Street, London, E.C., not exceeding 4,000*l.*

**John Bennet-Lawes & Co., Ltd.**—Particulars of 60,000*l.* debentures, created May 5, 1913, and now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees. Also a memorandum of satisfaction in full on May 5, 1913, of debenture dated May 3, 1911, securing 16,000*l.*

**Matthews & Wilson, Ltd.**—Deed dated April 28, 1913, increasing rate of interest from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. in respect of debentures for 4,000*l.* created in January 1908, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: E. R. Arnold, Brunswick House, Ditchling, Brighton; C. F. Slater, Mylton Lodge, Seven Sisters Road, N.; Helena P. Archer, 8 Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.; Ada M. Slater, 7A Grand Parade, Muswell Hill; Elizabeth A. Slater, 8 Dukes Avenue, Muswell Hill; and Ada B. Slater, 7 Chenies Street Chambers, Chenies Street, W.C.

### DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

**Spivey, Thomas Fish**, Market Place, Howden, Yorks, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee: G. W. Townsend, Carlisle Chambers, Goole, C.A. Dated, July 9; filed, July 12. Secured creditors, 1,084*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 318*l.*; estimated net assets, 436*l.* Among the creditors are: Beaufoy & Co., London (13*l.*); Wyley's, Ltd., Coventry (33*l.*); Loft-house & Saltner, Ltd., Hull (21*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds (39*l.*); Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds (13*l.*); de St. Dalmas & Co., Leicester (14*l.*); Ayrton & Saunders, Ltd., Liverpool (12*l.*); Raines & Co., York (15*l.*); and Bleasdale, Ltd., York (36*l.*).

### GAZETTE.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

**WILSON, D., and WILSON, D., the younger**, Paddock, Huddersfield, or elsewhere, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of David Wilson & Son.

**GREENWOOD, A., LANGFORD, C. H., and GREENWOOD, A. A.**, Highgate and Crouch End, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Greenwood, Langford & Greenwood; so far as regards A. Greenwood.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### ADJUDICATION.

**DRAKE, J.**, Drakes Fold, Towngate, Wyke, druggist.

**UNITED ALKALI CO., LTD.**—The recommendations of the directors to write down the capital of the company (particulars of which were given in last week's *C. & D.* index folio 45) were carried on a vote at the meeting held in Liverpool on July 15, Mr. John Brock (chairman of the directors) presiding. A number of shareholders spoke very strongly against the proposals.

### BIRTHS.

**COOK.**—On July 7, the wife of W. H. Cook, chemist and druggist (Ballard & Co.), Faringdon, Berks, of a daughter.

**HENDERSON.**—At 637 Cranmore Crescent, Belfast, on July 13, the wife of David Henderson, Ph.C., of a daughter.

**HEWLETT.**—At Kenilworth, Scott's Avenue, Shortlands, Kent, the wife of Vivian C. Hewlett (C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.), of a daughter.

**SNOOK.**—At The Square Pharmacy, Petworth, on July 14, the wife of Allan G. Snook, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**HARPER-FIDLER.**—At Donore Presbyterian Church, South Circular Road, Dublin, on July 7, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, James Harper, Ph.C., second son of Mr. James Harper, Glencar Villas, Cavehill Road, Belfast, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Fidler, Rathgar, and Ashfield, Clondalkin, co. Dublin.

**HARRISON-WALKER.**—At Workington Baptist Church, on July 7, Stephen Harrison, chemist and druggist, London, to Ella, second daughter of Mr. C. H. Walker, Workington.

**HAY-CATTANACH.**—At the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on July 12, by the Rev. G. H. Donald, M.A., West Parish Church, Aberdeen, William F. Hay, pharmacist, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Cattanach, Aberdeen.

**STOTT-WILDSMITH.**—At St. Augustine's Church, Hyde Park, Leeds, on July 8, T. A. Stott, of Leeds, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Wildsmith, chemist and druggist, of Leeds.

### DEATHS.

**BAILEY.**—On July 3, Mr. Isaac Bailey, chemist and druggist, Tarrant Street, Arundel, Sussex, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Bailey had been in business at Arundel for nine years.

**EDMONDSON.**—At Douglas, Isle of Man, on July 3, Mr. O. R. Edmondson, for many years Manx representative for Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Cannon Street, London, E.C., aged seventy-eight. Mr. Edmondson was a prominent Freemason, being a past-Master of the Triumph Lodge, Lytham.

**GEARY.**—At Sacramento, California, on June 9, Mr. William Geary, of Kirk, Geary & Co., wholesale druggists, Sacramento, aged seventy-six. Mr. Geary was born near London, Ontario, and apprenticed to Mr. B. A. Mitchell, chemist, London. When eighteen he was travelling for Glenn & Co., Philadelphia, covering the New England States. In 1862 he went to San Francisco, and was with the old drug firm of Hostetter, Smith & Dean, which was afterwards amalgamated with the Redington Co., with which he remained until in 1882 he went to Sacramento and became a partner in the firm of H. C. Kirk & Co., which became Kirk, Geary & Co., the largest wholesale drug-business west of Chicago. He had been chairman since the company's incorporation in 1906. Mr. Geary's good qualities endeared him to everyone with whom he



MR. W. GEARY.

came in contact, and many a young man starting in business owes his first step on the ladder of success to assistance given by Mr. Geary.

**GRAY.**—On July 8, Mr. James Thomas Gray, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Chapel-en-le-Frith, aged sixty. Mr. Gray, who passed the Modified examination in 1871, had been in business in Chapel-en-le-Frith for thirty-three years.

**HUME.**—At 48 Sanderson Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on July 8, Mr. Alfred Hume, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Hume was in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868, having a shop in Grey Street.

**ROE.**—On July 10, Mr. Robert Poole Roe, chemist and druggist, 3 Packers Row, Chesterfield. Mr. Roe, who had been seriously ill for some months suffering from cancer, went to Chesterfield from Liverpool, to take over the business there of Mr. J. T. Windle. Mr. Roe was interred at Liverpool on July 14. The following chemists preceded the hearse on its way to the Midland Railway station at Chesterfield: Messrs. A. W. Greaves, J. R. D. Barfoot, T. E. Furness, F. J. Houston, and J. H. Toplis (Hon. Secretary, Chesterfield Pharmacists' Association). Among the many floral tributes was a wreath from the local Pharmacists' Association, of which the late Mr. Roe was a member. Much sympathy is felt for the widow, as their only child, a son, died in Liverpool about two months ago.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

**MR. A. E. JOHNSON**, manager for Boots, Ltd., Broad Row, Great Yarmouth, has won a prize of 10*l.* in a "Tit-Bits" competition.

**ALDERMAN J. D. ROSE, J.P.**, chemist, 18 Ormonde Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne, was a delegate, with the Mayor, to the Sanitary Congress held at Exeter this week.

**MR. W. H. ROBB, Ph.C.**, who has recently returned from a trip in the West Indies as a representative of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has resigned his position.

**MR. VICTOR SAY**, of Bernalla, Victoria, Australia, is now in London, staying at York House, Gresham Road, Brixton, and will be attending the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

**MR. ERNEST SANGER**, of Sangers, wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, 258 Euston Road, London, W., has just returned from Montreal after a successful tour in the United States and Canada.

**THE NAME** of Mr. Alexander J. Watson, Tynemouth, was incorrectly given as "Wilson" in the official pass list of the Major examination held at Edinburgh this month (*C. & D.*, July 12, index folio 53).

**MR. CHARLES OLIVER** completed on June 27 twenty-one years' service with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and has been presented by the firm with a Sheraton drawing-room clock, appropriately inscribed, as a memento of the occasion.

**SIR HERBERT PARSONS**, of Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., won a guinea prize this week in a competition organised by the "Star" newspaper. The scheme of the competition is that twenty-five copies of the paper are sold containing a misprint in one of the advertisements. It was in the Phosferine advertisement on the night in question. Sir Herbert has handed the money to the Newsboys' Benevolent Fund.

**MR. ANDREW LUSK POTTER**, of Messrs. Potter & Birks, Sydney, N.S.W., agents for Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., is now in this country, and will be here until the end of August. Mr. Potter has travelled home by way of China, Japan, and the United States. He reports that business in Australia is excellent at present, and we may add that he is always open for more. Any communications for Mr. Potter should be addressed to 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

**Picnic to Chester.**—The employés of Messrs. John Quilliam & Co., Ltd., Canterbury Works, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, enjoyed their annual picnic at Chester on July 12. The party arrived there about 2 P.M. They proceeded up the river by steam launch to Eccleston ferry, where tea was served. Afterwards Mr. Johnson, the managing director, who presided, thanked the staff for their loyal co-operation in furthering the interests of the company. Rambles and rowing were indulged in before the enjoyable outing was brought to a close.

**On the Surrey Hills.**—The employés of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., journeyed on July 12 to Dorking. Then they made their way to Leith Hill (the highest point in Surrey) by field paths, the grounds of the Rookery, Westcott, Tillingbourne House, and Broadmoor, where lunch was served at the hotel there. The party afterwards proceeded through the woods, Abinger Bottom, and Friday Street to the Wotton Hatch Inn, where tea awaited them. The ascent of White Downs was made after tea, Box Hill Station being reached *via* Ranmore in time for the 3.22 train for London.

**At Hounslow.**—The members of the North London Pharmacists' Association visited Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories at Hounslow on July 10. They were divided into two sections, and Mr. Brown, the manager, interestingly demonstrated the details of working, from card-indexing to packing for export. The artistic development of high-class pharmaceutical preparations was very fascinating, and few methods escaped appreciation. Tea was served, and the occasion was utilised for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the visitors for an interesting and instructive afternoon.

**A Botanical Excursion** (the first half-holiday one) of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association to Burntisland was taken on Wednesday, July 9, when more than twenty crossed from Granton by the four o'clock ferry across the River Forth to Burntisland, where Messrs. Thomas Wilson and A. Gilmour met them. Tea was provided by Mr. Wilson and his brother chemists, Mrs. Gilmour and Mrs. Wilson doing the honours of the teapots. The party then botanised, Mr. Wilson, assisted by Mr. Brander and Mr. E. O. Rowland, leading them to Kingswood, where Mr. Strachan, the chief gardener and a keen botanist, showed them many interesting cultivated plants. Photographs were taken, and before leaving the grounds the visitors had a strawberry feast—thanks to the local chemists, which were duly accorded to them, to Miss Johnston (owner of Kingswood), and her gardener. The summer meeting of the Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday evening, when a demonstration of the plants collected on Wednesday was given by Mr. Brander.

**A Day at Margate.**—The annual outing of the employés of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., took place on July 5, a special train conveying them to Margate. Dinner took place at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, where over three hundred sat down. The managing director, Mr. C. A. Hill, presided, supported by Mr. W. L. Howie. After dinner the toast of the directors of the company was proposed by Mr. G. J. R. Parkes, and supported by Mr. E. Sibley. Mr. C. A. Hill, in responding, outlined a bonus scheme for the benefit of the employés of the company which the board of directors has agreed upon. The benefits are already accruing, as the scheme dates from January 1 of this year. This announcement was enthusiastically received. Mr. W. J. Goldsworthy, on behalf of the travelling staff, and Mr. H. S. Collins, for the Graham Street employés, thanked the directors for their generosity. The health of the stewards was next given, Mr. Stubbings (stewards' secretary) and Mr. Cowdry (treasurer) replying. The rest of the day was spent in seaside amusements, and the party left for London at 7.45 P.M.

**LEVER BROS., LTD.**—An extraordinary meeting was held at Port Sunlight on July 10 to consider a series of resolutions providing for a rearrangement of the capital on account of the proposed new issue. A resolution was carried that the nominal capital be increased from 20,000,000*l.* to 30,000,000*l.*

**TELEPHONES.**—The Postmaster-General says that 10,000,000*l.* is to be expended in improving the telephone service. This he has told a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce consisting of Lord Southwark (President) and Messrs. F. Faithfull Begg, L. A. Martin, A. Serena, Stanley Machin, J. S. Daniels, J. M. Dick, Sigismund Kutnow, and Charles Hopton.

## TRADE NOTES.

THE ROYAL VISIT which was paid to the works of the Erasmic Co. at Warrington on July 7 is pictorially represented in the advertisement of the company in this issue.

MESSRS. DAKIN BROS., LTD., 82 Middlesex Street, London, E.C., will close their offices, warehouse, and laboratory on Saturday, July 19, on the occasion of the annual outing of their staff.

CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP.—Messrs. F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., 32 and 34 Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, W.C., announce in an advertisement in this issue that they have reduced the price of toilet terebene soap. Special allowances are to be made for window-displays.

MESSRS. W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities, Rawdon, near Leeds, are closing their factory on Saturday, July 19, for their employees' annual outing, and all orders delivered that day will be attended to first thing on Monday morning.

"SIGN IT" TIME-RECORDER.—"Time," Ltd., 48 Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W., draw attention to our advertising columns to a new time-recorder for the general timing of office staffs and employees, the special points about which are its extreme simplicity and unlimited recording capacity.

EYE-SHADE.—The latest production of the Third Hand Patents, Ltd., 361 and 363 City Road, London, E.C., is the "Eclipse" eye-shade. It can be used horizontally with or without spectacles, and is designed to shade the eyes from glare. It is light in weight and sells at 1s. 6d. For those who do not wear spectacles, two varieties of frame are offered at 2s. and 2s. 6d.

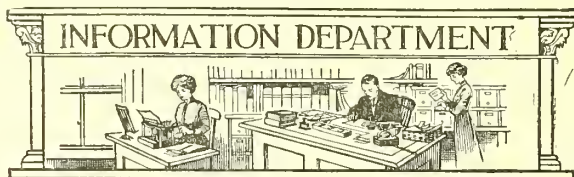
MESSRS. JEWSEY & BROWN, Ardwick Green, Manchester, have bought from the Receiver in Liquidation the business of the Stretton Hills Mineral-water Co. (1910), Ltd., as a going concern, which they intend to carry on under the name of the Stretton Hills Mineral-water Co. The Stretton water is noted for its exceptional purity, and we have no doubt that under the new proprietorship the business will prove as successful as it ever has been.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS.—Messrs. F. Darton & Co., electrical engineers, 142 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., have just issued a special catalogue of apparatus and accessories required in wireless telegraphy. The apparatus, of which illustrations are given and prices quoted, covers the whole range of ethereal telegraphy. Many amateurs are taking up this subject, and chemists who deal in scientific apparatus should endeavour to tap this source of profit.

SOUTH POLE MEDICINE CASE.—The illustration shows the "Tabloid" medicine case specially designed by the late Dr. E. A. Wilson, and made for him by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings,



London, E.C., providing the medical equipment of the late Captain Scott and his companions of the Polar party for the actual journey to the South Pole. On the top is an inscription by the surviving medical officer confirming that the case was at the South Pole on January 17-18, 1912.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 136/6. Vitona: supply.
- 142/3. Lineham's hair-wash.
- 142/28. Phenalia soap: supply.
- 136/401. Maté Tea Co.: address.
- 139/7. Bendle's meat-port: makers.
- 133/2. Steadman's syrup: suppliers.
- 142/304. Wyborn Syrup of Manna.
- 136/4. "Climax" soothers: makers.
- 142/306. Paterson's banana and oats.
- 140/27. "Sykes Japan Oil": supply.
- 139/34. "Quinia" hair-dye: suppliers.
- 142/300. Newton's hat-dye (navy blue).
- 142/301. Nurse Lilly's ointment: makers.
- 129/62. Ornega (not Omega) oil: supply.
- 142/302. Chamberlain & Smith's "Kolyde."
- 142/303. Crème Savon Roso d'Asia (shaving).
- 136/400. Dunn's campher tooth soap: proprietor.
- 139/39. Dr. Ross's "Cuta Vita" liquid: supply.
- 142/305. Beach's "Farinacum" food: proprietors.
- 137/32. Carter Johnson's pale olive soap: suppliers.
- 143/3. "Anglo-American" hair-dyes: actual makers.
- 136/600. World's Dispensary Medical Association: London address.
- 140/69. White tablet for nerves and sleeplessness, with a depressed X stamped on it: makers.
- 142/23. Address of H. Davis & Co., formerly of 1 Woodgate Terrace, Eastbourne, makers of "Strengthening Pills."

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Amidoazotoluol, 133/17
- Arbenz's corn-extirpator, 127/69
- Automatic machinery for weighing and packing
- Seidlitz powders, 129/15
- Citric acid (merchants), 127/43
- Cleopatra toilet preparations, 130/64
- Crédé's antiseptic, 128/46
- Davol Rubber Co.'s goods, 133/18
- Eade's gout-pills, 134/19
- "Exterminine," 133/434
- Figsen, 120/60
- Glyco-Thymoline, 132/300
- Graduated measures, 140/38
- Grafton's clinical thermometer case, 127/22
- Helen Best Cream, 121/39
- Hudson's vegetable leaflets, 134/29
- "Jubilee" emery-cloth, 128/65
- "Krinklee" toilet-paper, 128/19
- Lactacine, 133/432
- Mehnarto's "Contratoxin," 128/17
- Payne's reagent, 132/42
- Pearson's "Ideal" brush, 133/431
- Pill-making machines, 140/38
- Pix Savon, 134/40
- Sassafras-bark (importers), 117/32
- Sauce-bottles, 130/13
- "Savarese" preparations, 126/39
- Soap-wrapping machinery (French makers), 120/44
- Spraolite, 120/60
- Spt. amyl. valer. co., 124/39
- "Sternol" petroleum, 110/67
- Stubb's dry cleaner, 108/63
- "Sudden Death" insect-powder, 129/61
- Sulphocide, 123/740
- Summer's specialities, 106/74
- Synthated tale-powder, 111/37
- Throatlets (French inquiry), 121/65
- Thymoform tablets, 111/36
- Thyroid, thymus, and pituitary combination (in tablets), 121/71
- Tissue-paper shavings, 120/59
- Transparencies, 116/72
- Tucker's asthma-cure, 104/65
- and 126/48
- Turpsad, 104/51
- Veteco, 115/50
- "Victorian Era" bouquet, 121/70
- "Viko" insect-powder, 105/8
- Vitalactine, 113/69
- Vitalex, 113/690
- Volated oxygen jujubes, 118/55
- Woodcock's pills, 134/190

## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### I am Surprised

that Mr. Huntrods' contention, reported in your summary of the evidence given before the Departmental Committee, that he and his fellow drug-store proprietors are legally justified in dispensing in their own shops poisons for doctors, has called forth no protest from any of your readers. Mr. Huntrods gives two reasons in support of his contention—namely, that such dispensing is wholesale dealing, since it is a sale by one dealer to another, and that it is dispensing for a doctor, and can therefore be undertaken by anybody the doctor chooses to employ. Clearly the two pleas are mutually destructive. If the dispenser is the doctor's employé the dispensing is not a transaction between two dealers at all, and if it is a transaction between two dealers neither of them can be the servant of the other. In any case dispensing is not wholesale dealing, for the term "wholesale" is universally restricted to selling by the piece, or in quantity. The Committee does not appear to have accepted Mr. Huntrods' view, but is he continuing the practice that he defends? If so, will the legality of the practice be tested?

### Another Contention

made before the Committee was, that since the intention of the Pharmacy Acts was but to prevent poisons being sold directly to the public by anybody but pharmacists (an entirely gratuitous gloss upon the Acts), they are not broken by the supply of poisons under medical direction. The Acts were passed, said one witness, to regulate the sale of poisons, which were being indiscriminately sold to the public without the intervention of a doctor; and he argued that such intervention was a sufficient satisfaction of the requirements of the Acts. One member of the Committee, at least, seemed to think this view "of some consequence," though he did not agree that it is the view the law takes "of the whole thing." It is not only not the view the law takes, but it would as far as it was allowed defeat the law's intention, which was that the sale of poisons in every form should be in the hands of competent persons only. The idea that less competence is required to dispense than merely to retail them is really too absurd. The moral I would draw from the evidence I have been reviewing is two-fold: it shows, first, the wisdom of pharmacists in joining the panels in sufficient numbers to defeat the plea of inadequate service urged by the drug-stores; and, next, the value of the position the Insurance Act gives us. What others so eagerly covet is surely well worth having.

### German Experience

of prescribing and dispensing under the Insurance system is bound to be of some service to us in this country, for after all human nature is much the same all round. The device of the "floating sixpence" for keeping down the cost of prescriptions is responsible for a good deal; but at least I hope we have not yet reached the stage of sending out a pennyworth of corrosive sublimate on a prescription and giving instructions to dissolve it in a bottle of water. Nevertheless, unless the scheme is radically altered and a fixed amount allocated for medical attendance, I foresee that there is to be trouble ahead, and that many medical men will do their best to keep down the drug-bills so as to annex the sixpences to themselves by ordering medicine of a highly concentrated and, may be, dangerous nature. Let us be warned in time. It will be too late to issue fresh regulations after a number of people have been poisoned, and we had better take a hint from Germany before the mischief has been done here.

### The Extraction of Teeth

in cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris is apparently after all not a proceeding to be rashly indulged

in. Only the other day I read of a case of rheumatism where the disease was traced to suppurating gums, and the removal of all the teeth at once led to a cure being effected. Dr. Hughes now warns us that a wholesale eviction is likely to lead to the patient's condition being made worse instead of better, and he advances a theory, based on the opsonic index, to account for the production of the ill-effects he speaks of. All this is very perplexing to the poor layman like myself. One set of practitioners tells us that the opsonic theory is "as dead as a door-nail," and here we are told that it is very much alive indeed, and that vaccines should only be administered after very carefully measuring the index; also that teeth should only be removed a few at a time instead of all at once. The only fixed point that I can discover in all these shiftings of opinion is that every system is certain to lead to considerable outlay on the part of the unfortunate sufferer.

### An Outbreak of Pellagra

is to be dreaded, no matter what the source of the disease may be. Whether Dr. Sambon is right in his theory that the disease is conveyed by an insect, or whether the maize theory is correct, it is certainly surprising that it should be found at all in this country, since it was understood that the *Simulium* fly could not exist in a climate such as ours, and we are by no means addicted to eating maize to an extent that would lead to anything serious. The probability is that energetic steps will now be taken to locate definitely the cause of the disease and to prevent its spread, since even mild cases are said to leave very undesirable sequelæ behind them. Cerebro-spinal meningitis may be cured, but people who have been afflicted with it are said to be hopelessly incapacitated, and the same thing may be said of pellagra, as the number of idiots in the pellagra districts of Italy and Austria is out of all proportion to the rest of the population. We cannot afford to allow a disease of this kind to obtain a footing, and the authorities should take immediate steps to stamp it out.

### A Stuffed Crocodile,

recalling the famous description in "Romeo and Juliet," is one of the most prominent objects in the reconstructed apothecary's shop of the seventeenth century in the Wigmore Street Museum, and it happens that the use of this symbol by alchemists and physicians has just been discussed, but without much result, in "Notes and Queries." One correspondent suggests that the usage is explained by the fact that the crocodile was associated with Isis as a symbol of wisdom. Sir Thomas Herbert, on the other hand, says, "The *Aegyptians* make it the Hieroglyphic of Impudence," but possibly this is equally to the point. No evidence, however, is given in support of the suggestion. The crocodile, it must be remembered, was used in medicine; its excrement was recommended by Serapion very early in our era, and its fat, though never official in England, was much used abroad as a resolvent and for strengthening the nerves. This fact and the creature's rarity are alone sufficient to account for its presence in apothecaries' shops at any rate: "far sought and dear bought" has much virtue. The symbol cannot have been very commonly used, for Coryat thinks it worth while to note that in 1608 he saw in a Benedictine dispensary at Padua "the skin of a great crocodile hanging up at the rooffe, and another skinn of a crocodile in the inner roome" (this was many years after "Romeo and Juliet" was first acted), and the absurd accounts of the reptile current in Shakespeare's day prove that actual specimens were rarely seen. In 1600, however, a crocodile, whether stuffed or alive I cannot say, figured in the Lord Mayor's Show. The American crocodile, or alligator, was at one time a source of musk, or what was sold as musk.

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## Editorial Articles.

### B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

Jubilee Year, 1913; John C. Umney.

DURING its fifty years' existence the British Pharmaceutical Conference has had thirty-three Presidents, of whom fourteen have been retail pharmacists, two of these, Messrs. Stoddart and Tocher, simultaneously practising as analysts. Six Presidents have carried on manufacturing or wholesale businesses simultaneously with the retail—viz., Messrs. Brady, Schacht, Southall, Reynolds, Martindale, and Martin. Four have been manufacturing chemists—Messrs. Williams, Stanford, Idris, and Tyrer; four have been connected with the Pharmaceutical Society in professional capacities, and four have been wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists. To this last group a fifth is now added in Mr. John C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S., of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. He is the first pharmacist who comes to the presidential chair with the distinction of heredity, Mr. Charles Umney, Honorary Treasurer during 1884 to 1888, and President in 1889 and 1890, being his father. There is, however, nothing of the hereditary succession idea about Mr. John C. Umney's presidency. He was elected to the office solely in virtue of his abilities as a man, his accomplishments as a chemist and pharmacist, and his assiduous and good work for the Conference.

He is the second of Mr. Charles Umney's six sons, and was born in London. At the age of twelve, after some years in a preparatory school, he, in 1880, entered Dulwich College, where he held a junior scholarship for three years, and was top of four upper classes up to the fifth. He did well in school, passing the London Matriculation examination in the first division in 1885, and he was also reliable in sports and pastimes. As to the latter, he played Celia in "As You Like It" to the Oliver of Mr. A. E. W. Mason. An excellent Celia he made, too; for he was tall and slender then, and had a good voice. Between his matriculation and apprenticeship he paid his first visit to the Conference (1885) along with his elder brother (Dr. W. F. Umney). He was elected a member that year, and in 1896 was



JOHN CHARLES UMNEY.

appointed a member of the Executive Committee. Two years later he succeeded Mr. John Moss as Hon. Treasurer, and retained the office for fourteen years.

Mr. Umney was apprenticed to the late Mr. William Martindale in October 1885, and he had a thorough training in the New Cavendish Street pharmacy. He quickly gave evidence of interest in the British Pharmacopœia, his first contribution to pharmaceutical literature being the following note in the "Pharmaceutical Journal":

*Further Corrections for the British Pharmacopœia, 1885.*

SIR,—Under the head of "Sulphurous Acid" the British Pharmacopœia directs that a pint bottle is to contain 30 fluid ounces, and though only a tyro in the study of pharmacy, as yet unacquainted with its mysteries, I venture to point this out as a contribution to the further series of corrections.

10 New Cavendish Street, W.

J. C. UMNEY, Jun.

Neat! His next essay was a communication to the Pharmaceutical Society in February 1889 on the congealing-point of oil of anise. We find that the introduction to our report of the meeting (*C. & D.*, February 16, 1889, p. 228) says:

"The appearance of Mr. John C. Umney as an original worker in pharmacy was the occasion for some pretty compliments paid to him and his father, Mr. Charles Umney. These were not undeserved. Mr. Umney, jun., showed in his paper that the congealing figures given in the *Pharmacopœias* and best text-books for Chinese oil of anise are erroneous, or, at the best, hopelessly antique."

By that time, we gather, Mr. Umney had migrated to the Southwark side of the City, for there was mention in the paper of a circular issued in 1838 on the authority of the Druggists' Club, and other wholesale matters were referred to in the communication. This paper marks the beginning of his interest in the subject of essential oils, upon which he is one of the principal English authorities; but it was a paper read in 1895 to the Chemists' Assistants' Association which really settled his position as an authority on this subject.

Mr. Umney entered the School of Pharmacy in the 1890 session, and repeated his father's success of 1863 by taking the bronze and silver medals in Practical Chemistry. Six years later his brother, Mr. Ernest A. Umney, also took the silver medal in the same subject, thus creating a record unique in the history of the School of Pharmacy. While at the Square Mr. Umney took an active part in the work of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association, reading papers, and joining in discussions, while in field sports, especially cricket, he was invaluable to his side. Simultaneously he was a member of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, contributing, *e.g.*, a paper on the glucosides in the 1890-91 session, when he was on the Council, and he became a Vice-President in the following year. He had passed the Minor examination in December 1889, and the Major in April 1890; then he entered the Research Laboratory at the Square, and was associated with Professor Dunstan in a communication to the Chemical Society in March 1892 on the alkaloids of true *Aconitum Napellus*, on which occasion Mr. David Howard "spoke in highly complimentary terms of the value of the research." He took part in other researches with Professor Dunstan, including the one on the salicylates which contributed to the exclusion from medicine of the sodium salicylates contaminated with meta- and para-cresotates, which up to that time had been in use, much to the disadvantage of mankind. The paper on anise oil was, however, the beginning of a long series of contributions to pharmacy which have been continuous since he emerged from his teens. The following are the subjects of his chief contributions to chemical and pharmaceutical literature from that time:

- 1889. Ipecacuanha fluid extract and wine (standardised).  
Ipecacuanha-wine, B.P.
- 1890. How drugs are imported.  
B.P. test for physostigmine.  
Extracts of malt.
- 1891. Glucosides.  
Oil of citronella.  
Sugar in ipecacuanha-root.
- 1892. Extract of belladonna.  
African copaiba (so-called).  
*Podophyllum Emodi*.  
Tinctures of ipecacuanha.
- 1893. African copaiba.
- 1894. African copaiba.  
Arsenic in bismuth and antimony salts.  
Essential oil of nutmeg.  
*Piptocalyx Moorii*.
- 1895. Aconitine determination.  
*Empleurum serrulatum*.  
Oil of Scotch fir.  
Essential oils (B.P. and trade standards').
- 1896. Oils of peppermint (climate and soil).  
Ergot of rye (Canary Islands).  
Japanese fennel and its oil.
- 1897. Fennels and their essential oils.  
Characters of otto of rose.  
Victorian essential oils.  
Citronella oil.

1898. Guide to the British Pharmacopœia.  
Oil of star-anise.  
Oil of spike lavender.  
Sodium iodide.  
Dill fruits and their oils.  
New constituent of lemon oil.
1899. Star-anise leaf oil.  
Almond and kernel oils.  
Lemon oil.
1900. Asafetida.  
Ext. cascariæ sagradæ liquid.  
Atropine sulphate.  
Jaborandi-leaves.
1901. B.P. requirements for jalap.  
Copaiba.
1902. Chinese neroli oil.  
Olive-oil tests.
1903. Standards for medicines.  
Cajuput oil.  
Fish-liver oil.  
Lavender oil.
1904. American orange-flower oil.  
Ash of drugs.  
Oil of *Eucalyptus polybractea*.  
Arsenic in reduced iron (with Mr. C. A. Hill).
1905. Cod-liver-oil tests.  
Sicilian peppermint oil.  
U.S.P. essential oils.
1906. Commercial grades of lac.  
Oil of *Backhousia citriodora*.  
Oil of *Juniperus phœnicea*.
1907. W.I. lemongrass oil.  
What is oil of juniper?
1908. Standards for alkaloidal drugs and liquid extracts.
1910. Oil of bergamot.  
Geraniol standard of citronella.  
Oil of lemon adulteration.  
Otto of rose.  
Cinnamon-bark oil.  
Asafetida.  
B.P. essential-oil monographs (with Mr. C. A. Hill).  
English, French, and Italian oils of peppermint.  
*Podophyllum Emodi*.  
Spices used in veterinary medicine.  
Suggested characters for essential oils (with Mr. C. A. Hill).
1912. Commercial flavouring and perfumery esters.  
Changes in English lavender oil (with Mr. E. T. Brewis).  
Solubility of water in essential oils.  
Oil of false cubebs.  
Two post-graduate lectures on essential oils (Mr. S. W. Fairchild endowment).

It is interesting to note that this list begins at the time when Mr. Charles Umney was delivering his first Presidential Address to the Conference; in fact, the 1889 papers were Mr. John C. Umney's first communications to the Conference. In these Mr. J. O. Braithwaite collaborated with him; and others of his firm's research chemists, such as Messrs. Swinton, Bennett, Bunker, and Porter, have been associated with him in later papers, but the majority are by himself. Three years ago Mr. Umney established the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," a monthly publication in which his observations on essential oils and cognate subjects are now chiefly to be found, and he contributed the monograph on essential oils to the new edition of Thorpe's "Dictionary of Chemistry," the subject having previously been treated by Sir William Tilden, F.R.S., who suggested that Mr. Umney should rewrite the monograph in the light of present-day knowledge.

It will be noticed that a fair proportion of Mr. Umney's work bears direct relation to the British Pharmacopœia. When the 1898 edition of that work was published, besides writing in a remarkably short time "a Guide" to it, he contributed a series of articles to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the spirits, tinctures, and liquors. When the General Medical Council required a Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, Mr. Umney was one of those appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and it is an open secret that he has been one of the hardest workers upon it. From the purely pharmaceutical point of view, therefore, it is apparent that Mr. Umney's merits rank

with his predecessors' in the chair. But there are many sides to his activity and business interests, and these we deal with briefly.

A glance down the list of Mr. Umney's papers shows that there was a steadily growing commercial interest in them. At first they were partly academic in sympathy with his environment, then as he came more in contact with commercial requirements and business difficulties we see that the business-man's mind applied the chemist's ascertainment. The key to this may be found in the fact that Mr. Umney was admitted into the Southwark business as a partner in 1892, and is now its managing director. In 1898 he became Secretary of the Drug Club, a friendly gathering of members of the wholesale trade, the successor of the Druggists' Club (mentioned in Mr. Umney's first communication to the Pharmaceutical Society) which was resuscitated by the late Mr. Richard Barron. Mr. Umney's father was Secretary before him, and the son held the office until 1906. He also was President of the Club from 1909 to 1911 inclusive. The retail side of the trade was simultaneously claiming Mr. Umney's services in an executive capacity. At the historic Convention of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association held in the Inns of Court Hotel, London, on November 26, 1902, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of proprietors of proprietaries to the principle of price-protection, Mr. R. A. Robinson presiding, Mr. Umney was the first speaker in the afternoon, and gave the lead to an extension of the Protected List by placing Wright's Coal-tar Soap on it. Since then, as a member of the Council of the Association and as Vice-President and President, he has helped the protective movement. In another connection he has been of much assistance to the chemical and drug trades. We refer to his chairmanship of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Just at the time he was entering pharmacy his father occupied this position, which has also been filled by such men as Mr. David Howard and Mr. Thomas Tyrer. When the latter in 1902 desired to retire from the chair he suggested that a younger generation might come to the office; so Mr. John C. Umney was appointed Chairman, and Mr. D. Lloyd Howard Vice-Chairman. Both hold the offices to this day. The brunt of the work has fallen to Mr. Umney, and this alone is almost as voluminous as his contributions to the progress of pharmacy. It includes evidence before the Departmental Committee on Industrial Alcohol that resulted in the radical changes in the composition and uses of methylated spirit, which have been of so much benefit to British Chemical Industry. Later, on the occasion of increased rates for spirit-licences embodied in Mr. Lloyd George's Finance Act (1909-10), wholesale druggists were hard hit as licensees for the sale of rectified spirit, and the supply of small quantities to retailers was in jeopardy. Mr. Umney, acting on behalf of the Section and the Drug Club, was the means of getting a clause introduced into the Finance Act of 1911, creating a special wholesale druggists' licence, which has saved the trade several thousands a year. He was also Chairman of the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for three years, and his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Patent Medicines last Session formed one of the most impressive incidents of the whole inquiry, and completely changed its aspects. He then showed himself to be an experienced analyst, broadminded in respect to the application of scientific facts to matters of everyday life, and quick to perceive the incidence of suggestions made by members of the Committee. His intimate knowledge of

drug-trade conditions, and his acquaintance with the laws that at present bear upon the practice of pharmacy, helped in averting a not improbable extension of present disabilities—as would have been the result of the attack by the British Medical Association and some chemists. So that Mr. Umney's evidence stands at present as what emasculated an attack which was likely to be most detrimental to the interests of retail chemists as well as of manufacturers of medicinal specialities. In other connections also Mr. Umney has been of service to all branches of the drug-trade; but, we dare say, no position is more honourable to him than the presidency of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, since he is, first and foremost, a pharmacist, and has spent twenty-seven of his forty-five years in connection with it. More men like him are wanted to carry that organisation on to its centenary. This Survey has demonstrated that the Conference has done good work for Pharmacy. It has rarely flagged in its mission of confraternity. Interest in its proceedings has extended, but its membership has risen and fallen. It is open to the best in the business, and equally open to those who honestly desire to be better or who have no more to offer than the three half-crowns yearly and their occasional presence. It appeals to the chemists of the British Empire—English, Irish, Scottish, Canadian, Australian, Indian, African—wherever the pharmaceutical practice is British, there are the potential members who should be within the fellowship of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, helping those like Mr. Umney who work for the good of all. Shakespeare put into Celia's mouth an invitation which is peculiarly appropriate in the present connection, and with which we conclude this Survey, and this appreciation of the Jubilee President's contributions to the Progress of Pharmacy—

"We'll lead you thither:—  
I pray you, will you take him by the arm?"

### British Empire Trade-mark.

The Chairman of the Provisional Council of the British Empire Trade-mark Association having asked for arguments against the adoption of a special trade-mark indicating that goods are produced in the British Empire, a committee of leading manufacturers, including chemical-manufacturers, has issued a *précis* of arguments against the proposal. The chief objection is that there can be no protection for a "word trade-mark" because at present there is in most countries no legislation to authorise or protect the registration or use of a common mark of the character indicated. The result would be that the mark would be used for passing off inferior goods. There is also the difficulty of deciding what constitutes "British origin," and costly machinery is suggested as necessary before this question can be settled. The whole object of the Empire mark can be obtained by those manufacturers who desire it by marking their goods "Made in England," "Made in Canada," etc.

### Alkali Inspector's Report.

The forty-ninth annual report on Alkali Works by the Chief Inspector has been issued this week, under the provisions of the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906. There has been a net increase of nine registered works, the aggregate in the United Kingdom being 1,471. Although the coal strike, which occurred in the year under review, interfered with some of the works, some indirect good resulted from the dismantling of disused buildings for the sake of the woodwork, which was used as fuel owing to the scarcity of coal. The general condition of the works was improved in consequence. The slow reduction in the number of sulphuric-acid works

is not due to a shrinkage in production, but owing to the closing of small works and the increase in the aggregate production of other works because of the adoption of modern methods of working. The production of sulphate of ammonia in 1912 was 388,308 tons, this being 3,332 tons greater than in the previous year. Gasworks are producing a greater proportion of this substance than formerly. The behaviour of iron oxide during gas-purification has been further investigated, a research by Mr. Linde being embodied in the report. A short report on the alkali works in Scotland is given at the end.

## Acetyl Value of Oils.

By T. Tusting Cocking, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

IT is well known that in the analysis of castor oil the most valuable indication of purity lies in the determination of the acetyl value. The usual method is tedious and takes up a good deal of time, and it is with the object of shortening the process that this note is written.

If the saponification values of the original oil and of the oil after acetylation be determined in the usual manner, the acetyl value can then be calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{Acetyl value} = \frac{(b-a) 1336.5}{1336.5-a}$$

where  $a$  = saponification value of original oil,  
and  $b$  = " " " acetylated oil.

The construction of the formula is as follows: Suppose 1 gram of the oil be acetylated, it will gain in weight due to the acetic acid added, and at the same time there will be a loss due to elimination of water. The total gain will therefore be  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  minus  $\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ : let this be represented by  $x$ . One gram of oil has now become  $(1+x)$  grams acetylated oil. The number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to saponify this is therefore  $(1+x)b$ . This is also equal to the milligrams of potassium hydroxide required by the component parts of the acetylated oil. Thus:

1 gram original oil with saponification value  $a = a$  mgm. KOH; and  $x$  grams " $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ " with saponification value of  $1336.5^* = 1336.5x$  mgm. KOH.

$$\therefore (1+x)b = a + 1336.5x$$

$$x = \frac{b-a}{1336.5-b}$$

This is the weight in grams of the " $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ " added to 1 gram of the original oil by acetylation; it follows, therefore, that 1 gram of the acetylated oil will contain

$$\frac{\frac{b-a}{1336.5-b}}{1 + \frac{b-a}{1336.5-b}} = \frac{b-a}{1336.5-a} \text{ grams "C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O"}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(b-a) 1336.5}{1336.5-a}$$

= the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralise the acetic acid liberated on saponifying 1 gram of the acetylated oil.

This is the acetyl value.

The following figures show the values found by actual titration of the acetic acid, compared with those calculated from the above formula:

—	Saponification Value	Saponification Value of Acetylated Oil	Acetyl Value	
			By titration	Calculated
1	181.3	310.9	148.6	149.9
2	181.9	302.6	139.6	139.7
3	182.8	311	149.1	148.5
4	181.6	309.8	148.3	148.3
5	182.5	313	151.0	151.1

The Analytical Laboratory.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

\* 1336.5 is the saponification or neutralisation value of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  minus  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , calculated on international atomic weights.

## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Abel's *Laboratory Handbook of Bacteriology*. 2nd English edit. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×4. Pp. 264. 5s. net. (Frowde.)

Abney, Sir William de W. *Researches in Colour Vision and the Trichromatic Theory*. 9×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 432. 21s. net. (Longmans.)

Allen, R. W. *Bacterial Diseases of Respiration and Vaccines in their Treatment*. 10×6. Pp. 246. 6s. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Buchanan, E. D. and R. E. *Household Bacteriology: for Students in Domestic Science*. Cr. 8vo. 10s. net. (Macmillan.)

Burnet, James. *Handbook of Medical Treatment*. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×4. Pp. 174. 3s. 6d. net. (Black.)

Bury, J. S. *Clinical Medicine: A Manual for the Use of Students and Junior Practitioners*. 3rd edit. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×6. Pp. 552. 17s. 6d. net. (C. Griffin.)

Cameron, A. T. *Radium and Radioactivity*. 12mo. Pp. 184. 2s. 6d. (S.P.C.K.)

Carton, Paul. *Consumption Doomed: A Lecture on the Cure of Tuberculosis by Vegetarianism*. 12mo. Pp. 94. 1s. net. (C. W. Daniel.)

Doty, A. H. *The Mosquito: Its Relation to Disease and its Extermination*. 16mo. 2s. net. (Appleton.)

Evans, Willmott. *Diseases of the Skin*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 390. 10s. 6d. net. (Frowde.)

Findlay, A. *Osmotic Pressure*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 90. 12mo. 2s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

Finnemore, H. *Pharmacy and Materia Medica for Nurses*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 238. 2s. 6d. net. (H. H. G. Grattan.)

Fitzsimons, F. W. *Snake-bite and its Scientific Treatment*. 8vo. 1s. (Longmans.)

Fitzsimons, F. W. *The Snakes of South Africa, their Venom and the Treatment of Snake-bite*. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×6. Pp. 564. 12s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

Hare, F. *On Alcoholism: Its Clinical Aspects and Treatment*. 8×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 232. 5s. net. (Churchill.)

Hawthorne, C. O. *Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*. 3rd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 352. 6s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Hesse, B. C. *Coal-tar Colours used in Food Products* (U.S. Bureau of Chemistry). 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×6. Pp. 228. Svd. 2s. 6d. net. (Wesley.)

Lake, R. *Handbook of Diseases of the Ear*. 4th edit. 8×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 302. 7s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Lan-Davis, C. F. *Telephotography*. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5. Pp. 142. 1s. net. (Routledge.)

Moon, R. O. *Prognosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart*. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5. Pp. 124. 3s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

Morgan, W. C., and Lyman, J. A. *Laboratory Manual in Chemistry*. Cr. 8vo. 1s. 8d. net. (Macmillan.)

Noorden, Carl von. *New Aspects of Diabetes: Pathology and Treatment*. 8×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 6s. net. (Wright.)

O'Kane, W. C. *Injurious Insects: How to Recognise and Control them*. Cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Oliver, F. W., ed. *Makers of British Botany: A Collection of Biographies by Living Botanists*. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 340. 9s. net. (Cambridge University Press.)

Robertson, W. G. A. *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, and Public Health*. 2nd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5. Pp. 572. 8s. net. (Black.)

Sandberg, A. G., and Tudor, D. W. *Isotonic Sea-water Injections: Practical Hints for Treatment*. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net. (Scientific Press.)

Underwood, A. S. and B. *Handbook on Surgery for Dental and Junior Medical Students*. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Pp. 252. 3s. 6d. net. (Bale.)

Wood, J. K. *Chemistry of Dyeing*. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 80. 1s. 6d. (Gurney & Jackson, 33 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.) [This is No. 2 of the chemical monographs edited by Dr. Cumming. It deals with the work which has been done within the last thirty years to throw light on the nature of the dyeing process. It includes information respecting the textile fibres and dyestuffs as is necessary for the purpose of the book. An outline is given of the various theories of dyeing, and in a manner which makes the monograph interesting reading.]

Wren, H. *Organometallic Compounds of Zinc and Magnesium*. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 100. 1s. 6d. net. (Gurney & Jackson.) [This is the first of a series of monographs intended primarily for advanced students, with a view of supplying information on special chemical subjects which, owing to recent advances, are not yet treated of in ordinary works on chemistry. The present monograph deals with products formed by Grignard's reaction and reagents. A feature of the book is a complete table of bibliographical reference, so that any point upon which further information is desired can be followed up readily.]

## VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

### Red Water in Cows.

AFTER calving cows are very susceptible to red water. Formerly this disease was supposed to be due to thinness of the blood and the escape of red blood corpuscles, and was treated by giving hæmostatics and albuminous foods, such as milk and eggs. It is now known to be due to the presence of a tick, and where red water is the tick is always found. It usually occurs on the breast and shoulders of the cow, where it is easily got at with the tongue, and thence conveyed into the stomach where the germs are absorbed into the hæmal system and battle with the corpuscles of the blood. The immediate and most important treatment is to exterminate the tick. This can best be done by applying any of the dips used for sheep, frequent and regular application is necessary until the tick is thoroughly exterminated. A careful examination must be made, as often the insects lodge in places where they are least expected. The usual course of eggs, milk, boiled barley, etc., should be followed, and tr. ferri perchlor., alum, etc., may be given. Albuminous food strengthens the animal and helps its recovery.

### Ailments of Bitches.

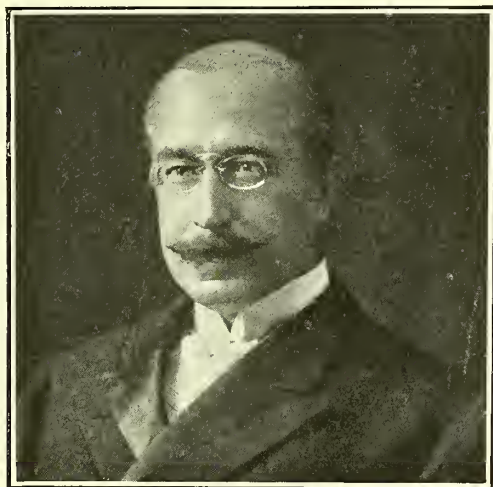
MILK-FORMATION in non-pregnant bitches is not at all an unusual occurrence; the milk-glands enlarge and secrete freely at the time whelping is due. It is also known that old bitches give milk years after the last whelping. Such cases can be classed among the unusual, extraordinary, or rare. Nevertheless, they at times require treatment. In the young bitch with milk and non-pregnant a very careful examination must be made of the glands, and due consideration given as to the treatment. If the gland is greatly distended and inflamed, causing much pain, the secretion must be drawn off at intervals, otherwise mammitis, tumours, or abscesses may form, requiring a surgical operation. Give belladonna internally, and rub the gland with vinegar or ung. belladonnæ. If poulticing has to be resorted to, use fol. belladonnæ in the application, or smear the poultice with ext. belladonnæ. A deficiency of the gland invariably takes place; therefore it is important that the animal gets all attention during the illness. In an old bitch a dose of mag. sulph. and external application of belladonna are usually all that is required. Care should be taken that she does not suckle herself.

Eclampsia, or convulsive shock, so called from its suddenness, is getting very frequent in suckling bitches, especially in pomeranians and delicate breeds. It is usually due to suckling, but is also caused by teething and worms. The symptoms are fits, frothing of mouth, tetanic spasms, rapid and laboured breathing, unconsciousness, inability to stand or walk, protruded eyes, and dilated cornea. The treatment directed is first to relieve the convulsions by giving pot. bromid. 10 to 60 gr., or enema of pot. bromid. and chloral hydrate aa. ʒj. in glycerin ʒiiij.; then a sharp aperient. Give laxative nourishing diet and remove the pups—if not all, certainly the majority of them. A warm bath with massage over the loins and hindquarters, when the animal can bear it, is of great service towards recovery, but care must be taken to avoid cold. It is advisable not to breed from an animal subject to eclampsia, as each attack is more pronounced and severe than before.

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### Annual Meeting.

**A**BOUT two hundred and fifty members attended the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which was held in the Liverpool University on Wednesday morning, July 16. The President (Professor Marston T. Bogert, LL.D.) presided.



PROFESSOR BOGERT.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Sir J. S. Harmood Banner, M.P.) was present at the commencement of the proceedings, and on behalf of the city extended a cordial welcome to the members. He remarked that Liverpool is closely associated with the interests of the chemical industry. Many of the heads of the industry made their homes in that city while they went to Widnes, St. Helens, and other localities to carry on their businesses. The Liverpool University is endeavouring to prepare a home where every appliance would be provided for the fitting of young men to take their place in that great industry.

The President thanked the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Society, which has, he added, nearly five thousand members.

### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Mr. C. G. Cresswell (Secretary) read the report of the Council, which stated that there are now 4,244 members, as compared with 4,285 at the last annual meeting. Reference was made to the losses by death and to the changes in the chairmen of local sections. The visits of the last two Presidents to the sections in New England and Canada were alluded to with approval. In regard to the resolutions of the International Association of Chemical Societies, which were considered by a special committee, the Council is unable to recommend any alteration in the size of the "Journal" or the exclusive use of the decimal system so long as that system is not obligatory in this country, but agreed in deprecating the indiscriminate use of fresh nomenclature. The Council does not see its way to take part in a proposed scheme of joint abstracts of scientific papers on the ground that abstracts of a special character are necessary in applied chemistry. Dr. Messel has been appointed as representative of the Society on the Board of Governors of the Imperial College of Science and Technology for a further term of four years. A grant has been made to the Committee of International Annual Tables of Constants. The invitation to hold the annual meeting in Nottingham next year has been accepted.

### ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Thos. Tyrer) then submitted the income and expenditure account and the balance-sheet for the year ending December 31, 1912.

The total income during 1912 was 7,219*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, made up of entrance fees 222*l.* 12*s.*, life composition fees 141*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, annual subscriptions 5,096*l.* 10*s.*, "Journal" 1,134*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, index sales 5*l.* 5*s.*, dividends and interest on investments 618*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*. The income exceeded the expenditure by 778*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, the chief items on the expenditure side being: "Journal" 4,252*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, sectional expenses 616*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, annual meeting expenses 161*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, Mr. Cresswell's journey to New York 150*l.*, expenses in connection with change of offices 138*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, working expenses 1,122*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*. The balance-sheet shows that the Society's investments at cost are 18,297*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* (market value 16,900*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*), and that the cash in hand and on deposit is 682*l.* 18*s.*

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then gave his Address. He said that the amount of a country's appreciation of the value of chemistry in its development and the extent to which it fosters the manifold applications of this science in its everyday life is generally a measure not only of the industrial progress and supremacy of that country, but also of its real civilisation. He then proceeded to consider from the University side the question of the closer co-operation between the Universities and chemical industries for the advancement of chemistry. The Universities are doing their best with the staff and equipment available, and with the raw material represented by the student body. Equipment and staff are increased as funds are provided, and entrance and graduation requirements steadily advance. Employers in chemical industry co-operate by giving employment to properly trained and qualified graduates, but they should see that their chemists are well rewarded for all discoveries of value. Patience is also needed, as minutiae of manufacturing can be learned only in special schools or with the plant itself. The properly trained chemical graduate is in the vast majority of cases a far more valuable man to a chemical concern than the employé who knows only mechanical details and has not had the benefit of any real scientific education. It is necessary, however, that students should be placed only in positions they are fitted for. A man suited for the research laboratory is not necessarily fitted for the career of an engineering chemist or works manager. The importance of manual dexterity was urged, as it is better to market the results of high-grade labour than merely to realise on raw material. The greatest opportunity of all for co-operation between the universities and the chemical industries, and the one where in many countries such co-operation is conspicuously lacking, is in extending the boundaries of human knowledge by original investigation and research.

### MANUFACTURERS CAN ASSIST

by supplying raw material, further funds, and knowledge gained in the laboratories of the plant. In this matter of the dissemination of knowledge concerning industrial chemical practice there is but little co-operation between the manufacturers and the universities. The crux of the difficulty lies in the fact that chemical manufacturers are naturally averse to publishing any discoveries made in their plants, since "knowledge is power" in manufacturing as elsewhere, and new knowledge gained in the laboratories of the corporation may often very properly be regarded as among the most valuable assets of the concern. The universities, on the other hand, exist for the spreading of knowledge, and from their standpoint the great disadvantage of the above policy is this locking up of knowledge, for it effects a serious retardation of the general growth and development of the science in its broader aspects, and renders it much more difficult for the universities to train men properly for such industries, since all textbooks and general knowledge available would in all probability be far behind the actual manufacturing practice. One immediately harmful effect that the policy has upon the universities is that it not infrequently results in some of their most capable investigators spending many of the best years of their lives and considerable sums of money in attempts to solve problems the

clues or answers to which have been discovered and filed away long before in the laboratory records of the factories. The information referred to is not cherished trade secrets, but accumulated knowledge which is not being utilised and which there is no good reason for withholding. It will soon become imperative for manufacturers to avail themselves more freely of the assistance of experts in universities and technical schools. That nation will unquestionably make the longest strides in commercial development which sells goods carrying the maximum of brains and the minimum of raw material. Germany has already learned this, and is rapidly forging ahead as the natural result.

#### ENGLAND AND AMERICA MUST FOLLOW

that lead or ultimately find themselves far in the rear. America, owing to its wonderful natural resources and to its protective tariff walls, may appear to be holding its own in the world's trade without adopting the above policy, but tariff walls are already tottering, and the end of natural resources is in sight, with a continuance of the present spendthrift squandering of a priceless and irreplaceable heritage. There are, Professor Bogert proceeded to say, but four great manufacturing nations in the world—England, Germany, France, and the United States. Outside these four, and looking to them for their manufactured articles, stand the one and a half billion human beings in the rest of the world. The prizes to be won in this international trade are beyond compare. They are to be measured not only in money, but also in intellectual advancement, in closer bonds of international friendship, mutual respect and esteem, in national spirit, and in heightened civilisation. Any manufacturer who does not feel able to co-operate with universities by supplying the information referred to above could assist in other ways, such as by establishing technical libraries or industrial fellowships. The fellowships are only successful when there are close confidential relations subsisting between the manufacturer and the officer in charge of the research. The most urgent need of the day is the endowment of chemical research, either by the establishment of research professorships or by founding great chemical research institutes in affiliation with the chief universities for the study of problems both in pure and in applied chemistry. Much has been done for the cause of medicine, for example, but chemistry, except in Germany, still appeals in vain for similar recognition. A reference was made to efforts that are being made to obtain for inventors a fair trial of inventions and a reasonable share of the profits. Museums of chemical products were also mentioned as affording a field for co-operation. To recapitulate briefly, the university exists for the community, and its supreme desire is to render ever better and more efficient service. It is the servant of our chemical industries and their agent in the training of the men needed by these industries. It seeks closer co-operation from them in disseminating knowledge and in extending its boundaries, in endowing chemical research and chemical publications, in aiding our chemical libraries, in the matter of patents and legislation, in the creation of great museums of peaceful arts, in the organisation of chemists' clubs and the provision of suitable buildings therefor, and in countless other ways; and if this short and very imperfect presentation of the subject serves in any way to arouse increased interest in these matters, it will have been worth while. Efficiency is the only sure path to supremacy in any field of human endeavour, and closer co-operation between our universities and our industries will go far to assure increased efficiency to both.

#### VOTE OF THANKS.

Dr. Muspratt, in moving a vote of thanks to the President for his Address, said that the Society brought together men engaged in chemical science. He was glad the President had taken up the subject of the association of the universities to the chemical industry. He recalled that fifty years ago Germany was far ahead of us in the teaching of science. In those days the United States had only two or three universities of first rank, and science was hardly taught at all. England was just as behind as

the United States in that respect. Then Manchester started a university for the teaching of science, and the Liverpool University College, as it was then called, was opened in 1882. One of the first buildings to be erected there was a chemical laboratory. At that time they had only one professor of chemistry, now they have four; and in a few years' time they would multiply that number, because chemistry is becoming more and more specialised. They have been able to train a number of chemists who have taken the place of those who would formerly have been imported from Germany. Previously England and Scotland far surpassed Germany in agriculture, but unfortunately we do not to any extent teach agriculture as a science. Agricultural colleges were afterwards founded in every part of Germany, and since then German agriculture had made great strides. The great advance of science in the agricultural industry and in other branches is really due to the universities.

Dr. Rudolph Messel seconded the vote, which was carried.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The President stated that Sir William Crookes had been elected President for the coming year. He regretted that he was not with them that day, but he extended a very hearty welcome to him on behalf of the Society, and promised him their whole-hearted support. Of all names famous in science at the present day none stood higher than that of Sir William. He was one of England's most notable gentlemen.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

The Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: Mr. Hugh Bell, Professor Hogan, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. H. Dodd.

The invitation of the Nottingham centre to hold the next meeting in that town was unanimously accepted.

A vote of thanks was accorded the Governors of the Liverpool University for allowing the meeting to be held in that building.

Professor Baly, in reply, stated that the Society was really founded in that University—the University College as it was then known—and it was with significant pleasure that they welcomed the Society to the place of its birth.

A resolution was also placed on record according thanks to Dr. Rudolph Messel for his indefatigable services to the Society, not only during his own presidency but during the time the President was unavoidably absent.

By the invitation of the Liverpool Section luncheon was served at the Midland Adelphi Hotel. In the afternoon a garden-party was given by Dr. E. K. Muspratt at Seaford Hall, and in the evening the Lord Mayor of Liverpool held a reception.

Excursions have been arranged for the members for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

#### The Week in Parliament.

#### PATENT-MEDICINE INQUIRY.

There is likely to be a little further delay before the circulation among the members of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines of the draft report of the Chairman, Sir Henry Norman, which is now in course of preparation. Sir Henry has been obliged to proceed to Vienna on behalf of the War Office Wireless Committee, of which he is the chairman, and he has paired for a week for that purpose.

#### THE CELLULOID DANGER.

The Home Office inquiry into the dangers attendant upon the use, manufacture, and storage of celluloid articles will shortly be brought to a close, and the report is likely to be in the possession of Mr. McKenna and his officials in the course of the ensuing autumn. It will probably be found that the Committee, in the course of their recommendations, will lay no particular stress upon the danger to the general public of the use of celluloid articles employed in the form of boot-heels and eyelets, collars, combs and brushes, sponge-baskets, mirrors, manicure instruments, tooth-brushes and many other articles in daily use in the household—indeed, there

is far less personal danger than is to be found in the use of cotton-wool, muslins, flannelette, and various alcoholic preparations. What is likely is that the Committee will recommend that, so far as the wholesale trade is concerned, goods into the manufacture of which celluloid enters largely should be labelled "Highly inflammable," and that special precautions should be taken in regard to the display in shop-windows of such articles. A good many of the celluloid articles at present sold are described under the name of "ivorine" or other misleading designations, and it is thought probable that the Committee may possibly be inclined to prohibit the sale of these under such names. Otherwise there appears to be no likelihood of any drastic restrictions being imposed upon the industry, which is carried on at present to an enormous and ever-increasing extent. On the other hand, regulations will undoubtedly be made in regard to the storage of celluloid articles in factories, shops, and warehouses, where the surrounding conditions present a constant element of danger.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

**MEDICAL SERVICE IN THE HIGHLANDS.**—Mr. Masterman informed Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday that he hopes the Bill to provide a grant for improving the medical service in the Highlands and Islands will be introduced this week. The question of the travelling expenses of members of Insurance Committees is under consideration, but it will not, he is afraid, come within the scope of the Bill.

**PROTECTING CHEMISTS.**—Mr. Masterman informed Mr. Henry Terrell, M.P., in the House of Commons on Monday that it is impossible to require chemists on the panel, whose remuneration is based on a capitation system and accordingly limited to the sum available, to supply medicines to an unlimited extent on the prescriptions of doctors who have not, like those on the panel, a collective responsibility with regard to the arrangements made for medical benefit in the area. Mr. Terrell had asked whether an insured person who is in sickness attended by a doctor not on the panel is entitled to receive free medicine.

**MEDICINE FOR THE TUBERCULOUS.**—Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Secretary to the Treasury on Monday to state out of what fund the chemists are paid for medicines supplied to persons receiving sanatorium benefit (domiciliary treatment); and what steps are taken to secure that they are not paid out of the Drug Fund for Medical Benefit.—Mr. Masterman replied that the cost is payable out of the Sanatorium Benefit Fund. With regard to the second part of the question the Commissioners have suggested that special prescription forms should be used; or, alternatively, that the ordinary prescription forms should bear the words "Sanatorium Benefit," or some other distinctive mark, in order to avoid the possibility of the cost of items ordered thereon being charged to the Medical Benefit Fund.—Mr. MacCallum Scott: Under that system is there not a great danger of the two being confused?—Mr. Masterman: It is because of that danger that the Commissioners suggested these special arrangements.

[It appears from conversation that our Parliamentary representative had with Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., that in view of the small margin attached to the Drug Fund, his object in putting the question was to ensure that means is provided of securing that medicines prescribed for sanatorium benefits shall be paid out of the Sanatorium Fund.]

**AMENDMENT BILL.**—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Masterman formally moved the second reading of the National Health Insurance Act Amendment Bill.—Mr. H. W. Forster, for the Opposition, said that not a single individual was satisfied with the present condition of affairs. He paid a tribute to the extraordinary ability, courage, and determination which had been displayed by the Commissioners, as evidenced in the recently issued first annual report, in overcoming every obstacle, and stated that the competition between societies for members had led to their accepting lives which were not good. He predicted that the present condition of affairs threatens the stability of the whole insurance structure, and would bring ruin to the friendly

societies.—Mr. Masterman expressed the gratitude of the Government for the reference to the work of the Commissioners, and suggested the appointment of a Committee of members of the medical profession and approved societies to investigate questions of malingering and the charges which had been made against the doctors.—Mr. Worthington Evans said the cost of the amendments would be 825,000*l.*, which the Government were not using in the best interests of National Insurance.—Dr. Addison argued that the excessive sickness claims were due to the novelty of the Act. If there were any cases in which doctors connived at malingering he hoped they would be severely dealt with. A large amount of sickness, however, has now been revealed for the first time, and a large proportion of that is genuine.—Mr. Rowland Hunt moved that a special Commission of a thoroughly representative character, to consider the scheme of National Insurance with a view to its material amendment as may be found necessary, should at once be appointed, and that until such Commission's report is received no attempt should be made to amend the Act.—Mr. Lloyd George having replied, the second reading was agreed to.

## National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

### Insurance Dispensing Experiences.

AN ASSISTANT'S EXPERIENCE (SCOTLAND).

The head of the firm viewed the coming of the Insurance Act with great displeasure, which was not to be wondered at, seeing that our business is for the most part a dispensing one. We were almost decided on refusing to take upon ourselves the duty of "Dispensers to the Nation," or rather that part of the nation with which we are intimately connected. But at the last moment we signed the agreement, being influenced to a large extent by the action of the local doctors, nearly all of whom took up the burden. That at least was the reason given when any of our customers expressed surprise at our going on the panel. For the most part our customers belong to the upper classes, consequently many of our regular patrons do not come under the Insurance Act at all; but as their servants must be insured, we are called upon to dispense their medicines. Previously all medicines for servants were included in the house account, and since good prices were obtained there has been a considerable loss on transferring to the Insurance Committee. On the other hand, we get a number of insured persons as customers who under ordinary circumstances would never dream of coming to our shop, possibly because we are labelled as "dear chemists." Those people may come to us in order to obtain the best drugs, since we have the reputation of supplying only the best. Our quality certainly has remained the same throughout, even to the extent of supplying genuine distilled waters. Such a policy is, of course, a mistake, since we are not paid to supply the finest obtainable. To quote an example, rhubarb-powder costing 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. is not asked for; nevertheless, it is the only quality we keep, and therefore compound. Whether we can continue is a different matter. Some may ask why continue on the panel if the drugs are supplied at a loss? But if our customers' servants go to another chemist for their own medicine, the time may come when the whole of the household orders may be transferred. Such an occurrence is quite within the bounds of possibility, and that, in my opinion, is a strong argument why a chemist who does a high-class business ought to be on the panel. If one has a mind to make it pay, he can certainly do so.

A number of our customers are typists, shop-assistants, and others who were quite able and willing to pay for their medicines before the Act, and they object very strongly to go back to the doctor for a "Rept. mist." They therefore offered to pay for the repeated medicine rather than have their time wasted (some being kept waiting nearly two hours). Those requests became so numerous that we decided to ask the doctors' opinion as to whether we ought to take payment, since we had the idea that it was not in accordance with the law. Without exception they said that, if the patients were willing to pay, they could see no reason for refusing. Consequently, since then we have supplied many patients who offered to pay for their drugs. In many cases our customers offered to pay for the original prescription if we could not guarantee the same quality of drugs as used in dispensing the ordinary prescriptions.

One great objection that we have to the Insurance Act

is that nearly three-fourths of the number of prescriptions dispensed daily are handed in when we are preparing to shut. But we resolutely refuse to dispense any received after nine o'clock, and carry over the late ones to the following day. Another objection is that, in time, I think that compounding and dispensing will be done in a more slovenly way than has hitherto been the case. Every month there has been a substantial increase in the number of scripts dispensed.—(109/51.)

### Medical Benefit Administration.

*With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances.*

**Bampton.**—This Cumberland District Insurance Committee has decided that the rural area outside which panel doctors may undertake dispensing shall be a mile from the chemist's shop at Bampton (Mr. W. E. Younger's). The meeting discussed with Mr. Younger the matter of dispensing hours, and these were mutually agreed to.

**Birkenhead.**—At the meeting on July 14 the Chairman (Mr. C. P. Snape) stated that the chemists in the area had dispensed 50,000 or 60,000 prescriptions, and there had been no complaints in reference to the drugs supplied.

**Dewsbury.**—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on July 10, Mr. Fletcher Waterhouse, dispenser at the Dewsbury Infirmary, was appointed to undertake the duty of checking the chemists' accounts at the rate of 10s. per 1,000 prescriptions. Mr. R. Gledhill, chemist and druggist, moved that the appointment be referred back to the Committee, but the motion was lost, and the appointment was confirmed.

**Edinburgh.**—The Insurance Committee has paid this week 75 per cent. of the amounts of chemists' accounts for the month up to June 14. "The work of checking the prescriptions for the first quarter has not as yet been completed by the Pharmaceutical Committee," says the clerk in his covering letter.

**Glamorgan.**—We are informed that the resolution of the Insurance Committee was that the panel doctors should as and from July 14 write all prescriptions in full. "This does away with repeats," says a correspondent.

**Herefordshire.**—At the meeting of the County Insurance Committee on July 9 it was stated that Mr. W. H. Preece, Ledbury Road, Hereford, had been appointed to check chemists' accounts, with the approval of the local Chemists' Association. Mr. J. J. Jackson, Ph.C., a new member of the Committee, wrote: "I shall be in Inverness on Wednesday, and regret I cannot attend the meeting. I don't know if the special items on the agenda will affect the chemists' interests, but I wish you would convey my views on the 'floating sixpence,' a share of which, at any rate, is due to the chemists. We are as much entitled to *per capita* terms as the doctors, if there be sufficient money in hand. I understand the official checker is marking down some charges on 3 drachms of tinctures. Our pricing is right according to tariff terms. The present prescription-forms do not afford sufficient space for the doctors to give full directions." The Chairman (Alderman E. F. Bulmer) explained that the floating sixpence is decided by the regulations, and it was, therefore, no good discussing it. As the official checker had not yet presented his report, it was premature to go into the matter of the charges. Other Insurance Committees, he stated, are not allowing dispensing-fees on proprietary articles. Mr. Barnsley argued that there should be a dispensing-fee on proprietary articles, and he added that the approved tariff instructs chemists to charge on the P.A.T.A. scale *plus* the dispensing-fee. As to the drachms, he explained that below 2 drachms of tinctures the charge is 1*d.* per drachm and fractions of a drachm, but he believed the official checker was allowing the ounce scale only, which is wrong. The Chairman said the point would have to be submitted to the Commissioners, and under these circumstances the question was deferred. Mr. Barnsley remarked that the doctors are causing chemists considerable trouble by putting two prescriptions on one form, leaving insufficient space for pricing. On his suggestion, the doctors are to be asked to put not more than one prescription on one form.

**Kingston-on-Hull.**—The Insurance Committee has asked the local Medical Committee to draw up for approval a scale of fees for the loan of splints and nursing and surgical appliances. The Medical Committee has compiled a Pharmacopœia for local use, which contains about eighty formulæ, and it will be published shortly. Owing to the representations of pharmacists, the Committee has asked practitioners to issue duplicate prescriptions and to give the date of the original prescription when ordering "Repeats." The Pharmacopœia is a neatly produced vest-pocket book, interleaved and bound in black limp leather.

The formulæ are conventional, and mixtures are arranged for  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. doses.

**Lancashire.**—The Insurance Committee has informed Liverpool and other chemists on the county dispensing panel that as soon as possible after July 14 they should send in their prescriptions for the second quarter, priced out and classified according to value, to Mr. R. F. Easterby, Treasurer, County Offices, Preston. Accounts will be dealt with in future monthly, instead of quarterly, and chemists are requested to send them in immediately after the fourteenth of each month; those delayed more than ten days after the fourteenth will be held over until the following month for payment. The examination of the chemists' accounts for the first quarter has been a matter of considerable magnitude and difficulty, in a great measure owing to the large number of errors made in the pricing, the counting, or in multiplying out several prescriptions of the same value. The chemists are therefore requested to assist the Committee's staff by exercising the utmost care in preparing their accounts. In checking the prescriptions the staff have corrected errors as above, and also by making an addition where there has been an undercharge, and by making a reduction where there has been an overcharge. In order to reduce the volume of work, notice is given that in future no notice will be taken of any undercharge, and that only errors of overcharging will be corrected. Reference is made in the circular to the new prescription-forms. Articles in the tariff ordered on the ordinary prescription-forms may be supplied to persons in receipt of sanatorium benefit, but the insured person must pay in *all* cases for any article (other than drugs, as explained in the last paragraph of the circular) not in accordance with the tariff. The circular concludes with the following statement:

"The doctor may order on the Insurance prescription form any drug on or off the tariff, including proprietary galenicals (such as *distertine* or *nepenthe*, as an ingredient of a lotion or a mixture, also broken bulk of proprietary pills, tablets, etc., other than stamped patent medicines) for the making up of mixtures, ointments, pills, tablets, lotions, etc., etc., such as he has been in the habit of giving to his patients previous to the Act coming into force, together with the dressings etc., on the tariff; also malt extract, malt and oil, cod-liver oil and emulsions of cod-liver oil, petroleum and olive oil, but *not packed proprietary articles*. If packed proprietary articles are ordered, the chemist must not supply same without payment."

**Leith.**—A meeting of the Burgh Insurance Committee was held last week, when the Chairman gave a review of the first year's work under the Act. He stated that the number of insured persons in Leith is 26,427, and forty-six doctors and fifty-eight chemists are on the panels. The chemists' accounts for the first quarter amounted to 363*l.*, and for the fourth month to 131*l.*, this total being represented by 14,386 prescriptions dispensed.

**Liverpool.**—Dr. W. T. D. Allen, 111 Mount Pleasant, is the Hon. Secretary of the Formulary Sub-Committee of the local Medical Committee, the first edition of whose Formulary is expected daily. It will be periodically revised. At a recent meeting of the Committee the members considered it inadvisable to prescribe special drugs and proprietary preparations, except they have been approved by the Committee.

**London.**—The County of London Insurance Committee have announced that alterations and additions to the tariff have now been agreed to. These are those of the official revised tariff, with the special conditions agreed to at the joint conference of doctors and chemists in regard to tablets, catheters, ice-bags, bandages, and lint (*C. & D.*, June 21, index folio 928). The tablets to be charged at the rate of 2*d.* per doz. are calomel gr. j., hyd. c. cret. gr. iij., phenacetin, and phenacetin co. The Insurance Committee is to consider the question of dressings again later.

**Manchester.**—All the chemists on the dispensing panel have had their first quarter's prescriptions returned to them, with instructions from the clerk that they must be retained, so as to be available for the Government auditor, should he wish to inspect the charges at some future date. On July 11 chemists received a notice from the Secretary of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, calling their attention to the paragraph regarding "repeats" on the last page of the new tariff. This is a part of the revised terms agreed upon between the local Pharmaceutical, Medical, and Insurance Committees. To prevent any chemist being prejudiced, the Manchester Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee has decided that after July 15 no "repeat" prescriptions will be passed for payment.

**Norfolk.**—At a recent meeting of the local Medical Committee the members expressed some surprise that the County Insurance Committee had decided that only distilled water is to be used in dispensing. At the same meeting the difficulty of arranging hours convenient to the doctors and

chemists throughout the county was discussed, and the suggestion that the matter be referred to the District Committees, on which both doctors and chemists are represented, was approved.

**Nottingham** chemists were agreeably surprised on July 10 to receive payment on account from the Insurance Committee for the quarter ending July 14. They have now received about 85 per cent. of the amount due on the first quarter and 66 per cent. of the amount due on the two months from April 15 to June 14. Insurance dispensing fell off during June by from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. as compared with what was being done in March.

**Perth.**—The Pharmaceutical Committee of the Perthshire Pharmacists' Association have examined the drug accounts of the Perth Burgh Insurance Committee, and have expressed the opinion that the character and amount of drugs ordered by the medical practitioners on the panel are not in excess of what may reasonably be required for the adequate treatment of insured persons; and, with reference to their character and amount, they see no reason to reduce or disallow any item in any of the accounts submitted to them.—The first meeting of the Insurance Committee for the Burgh of Perth as reconstituted will be held in the Grand Temperance Hotel on July 16, when the election of chairman, appointment of clerk and various sub-committees will take place.

**Salford.**—The Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee on July 10 passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that they had perfect confidence in the Salford Insurance Committee, and were entirely in agreement with the method adopted for checking the prescriptions and the entire fairness of the deductions that had been made.

**Sheffield.**—The question of monthly payments to chemists is under consideration by a sub-committee of the Insurance Committee, and Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme is a member of it. An attempt has been made by representatives of various firms preparing proprietary articles to get their specialities placed upon the list. Sheffield doctors and chemists are of opinion that these should not be formally recognised.

**Staffordshire.**—The contracts with certain persons on the dispensing panel who are not qualified have been cancelled.

**West Ham.**—At the monthly meeting of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., on July 10, the President (Mr. W. Potter) reported the result of the meeting on July 1 of the Joint Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance. As a result the meeting passed a resolution confirming one carried by the Joint Committee that "blank" prescription-forms be not honoured, although signed by a doctor on the panel. Another resolution requested the West Ham Insurance Committee to take steps to discourage the prescribing of unnecessary proprietaries. It was also arranged to hold a special meeting on July 31 to discuss the system of pricing proprietary medicines and dispensing charges under the drug tariff. The other business at the meeting related to the Shops Act, and it was considered that the requirements regarding the meal-times of assistants should be inoperative during the temporary illness of the principal and during the annual vacation of the principal and staff.

**West Riding.**—A West Riding Pharmacopœia, compiled by Drs. Eames, Fry, and Gabriel, has been approved by the local Medical Committee, and it will shortly be published. The local Medical Committee have also agreed to a list of foods, special drugs, and other items which are not to be prescribed at the expense of the Drug Fund. They have also agreed to a list of trade terms or proprietary names of drugs, with their supposed chemical or therapeutical equivalents.

### Insurance Committees.

The following pharmacists have been elected to their local Insurance Committees:

Mr. Saunders, Scissett.  
Mr. A. Newton, Yeovil.  
Mr. J. W. A. Wright, Calverley.  
Mr. A. Fieldsend, Penistone.  
Mr. John Walker, Cleckheaton.  
Mr. F. Mallinson, Heckmondwike.  
Mr. J. W. Golightly, Chapeltown, Pudsey.  
Mr. J. T. Appleton (Sheffield) and Mr. Kennedy (Stocksbridge) to the District Committee of West Riding.  
Mr. Joseph Harrison and Mr. Frank Gill, to represent Keighley Chemists' Association for the Keighley District of Yorkshire.  
Mr. W. R. Dunn, Oakengates, to represent the Shropshire Pharmacists' Association on the District Committee for Shifnal, Oakengates, and Dawley.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 2, 1913.)

- "PEPOZAN"; for medicinal capsules (3). By R. Ferber & Co., 193 Southwark Bridge Road, London. 351,997.  
"LEITYNOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, 23 Rheinstrasse, Biebrich-on-the-Rhine. 352,140.  
"DOONO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. W. Pensney, 184 Brockley Road, Brockley, S.E. 352,211.  
Picture of jewel and words "JEWEL BRAND"; for chewing-gum (42). By Wrigley's, Ltd., 164 Piccadilly, London, W. 350,104.  
"EMPRESS"; for mineral and aerated waters (44). By Sir T. R. Dewar, 11 and 12 Haymarket, London, S.W. 351,689.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 3, 1913.)

- Label device including words "SAMISEN BRAND," Japanese fiddle, and letters "S. S. C."; for menthol-crystals (1). By Samuel Samuel & Co., Ltd., 27 Yamashito-cho, Yokohama, Japan. 350,413.  
"DEODORETTE" and "LAVENOL"; for chemicals (2). By W. & F. Walker, Ltd., Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool. 348,646, 350,013.  
"CONTRAPHIN"; for chemicals (2). By McDougall Bros., 66 and 68 Port Street, Manchester. 352,521.  
Label device of pine forest, with words "FORTUNA PINE TAR" and foreign characters; for pine-tar soap (3). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 349,745.  
Picture of little girl; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. A. Bolton, 1, 2, and 4 East Park Road, Leicester. 351,321.  
"RHEUMEXIL"; for a medicine (3). By Florence A. Logan, 83 Kenilworth Avenue, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W. 351,291.  
"MIXSL"; for a rheumatism medicine (3). By R. H. Evans, Victoria House, Station Crescent, Llandrindod Wells. 351,569.  
"VALAMIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dr. Neumann & Co., 11 Oranienstrasse, Charlottenburg. 351,608.  
"NITOLENE"; for medicated lotions (3). By S. Katz, 15 Goldsmith Row, Hackney, London, N.E. 352,123.

## WILLS PROVEN.

MR. CLEMENT COLMAN, J.P., Crescent Grove, Clapham, retired produce broker, who died on May 19, left estate sworn at 10,612*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, of which 10,350*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* is net personality.

MR. SAMUEL HIGHAM BANNER, 1 Gorse Hill Road, New Brighton, late of Messrs. Samuel Banner & Co., Ltd., who died on May 23, left estate valued at 14,255*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* gross, with net personality 13,897*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

DR. ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Tapley, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth, formerly in practice in Wimpole Street, London, W., who died on March 25, left estate of the gross value of 59,363*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 53,111*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

MR. JAMES MCCULLOCH, Wallaroo, South Australia, manager of the superphosphate works there, formerly of Graffon Place, Glasgow, manager for the United Alkali Co., who died on July 16, left estate of the total value of 5,271*l.*, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to 2,471*l.*

### A MARCONIED PRESCRIPTION.

THE Sydney (N.S.W.) correspondent of the "Daily Mail" cabled as follows on June 4:

The steamer *Maheno* was proceeding from Sydney to New Zealand when a wireless message asking whether there was a doctor on board was received from the steamer *Wimmera*, going in the opposite direction. On being told that there was a doctor among the passengers the *Wimmera* sent a wireless message saying that the captain was ill and giving details of the symptoms. The doctor made up a prescription, which was sent by wireless to the *Wimmera*.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 17.

IN some quarters a slightly better tone is reported in the markets, but, generally speaking, it is not of an all-round character. Quinine, American peppermint oil, shellac, and citric acid command most attention at the moment, being rising markets. In quinine a large speculative business has been done at dearer rates, the anticipation that the agreement would be signed this week having proved correct, confirmation being received to-day (Thursday). American peppermint oil is very scarce and dearer on spot, while there are practically no offers to arrive. Citric acid has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  in second-hands. Shellac is dearer, the statistical position being looked upon as good for a much further advance later. Quicksilver is lower. In drugs, balsam tolu is steady and Sudan acacia gums firm. Hydrastis (spring-dug) and lobelia are easier; mandrake-root is firm; new manna opens very dear. Myrrh and olibanum very quiet. Opium is dearer. Morocco coriander is firm, and menthol easier. Among essential oils, lemon is flat and temporarily depressed, bergamot tending firmer; star-anise oil is firm, Ceylon citronella tending easier, and clove lower; geranium is depressed, and lemongrass lacks interest. New otto is likely to be dearer than last season. The principal movements are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Citric acid	Bergamot oil	Benzals	Arsenic
Opium	Coriander-seed	Copper	Clove oil
Peppermint		sulphate	Quicksilver
oil (Amer.)		Lobelia	(official)
Quinine		Menthol	
(sec. hands)			
Shellac			
Tilia-flowers			

### Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is 20c. per lb. lower at \$5.65 for druggists'. Peppermint oil is an advancing market at \$2.90 per lb. for tin oil—an advance of 10c. Cascara sagrada is in active demand at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Rio ipecac. is dull and easier at \$1.80. Jalap is easy at 17c., and senega firm at 80c. per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is quiet and the turn easier at \$3.50.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Owing to the agreement between the Java bark-planters and the quinine-makers having been signed this week, all the manufacturing bark offered at auction to-day (1,084,710 kilos., equivalent to 65,289 kilos. of quinine) was withdrawn or bought in. Of the pharmaceutical bark, equal to 3,067 kilos. offered and 637 kilos. sold, the remainder being bought in. Prices ranged from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 46c. per lb.

### London Markets.

ANISE OIL (Star) is firm at between 7s. and 7s. 1d. per lb. on spot for "Red Ship" brand. Re-sales from second-hand of May-June shipment have been made at 6s. 6d. c.i.f., and later shipment at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. c.i.f.

ARSENIC is lower, best white Cornish powder offering in ton-lots at 16l. 10s. per ton in barrels and 17l. 10s. in kegs.

BALSAM TOLU.—Spot is quoted at 3s. 3d. per lb. net.

BERGAMOT OIL is tending firmer at from 23s. to 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for prompt shipment; on the spot 23s. to 23s. 6d. has been paid for genuine.

A Palermo advice dated July 12 states that "it seems some shippers were caught short by the advance, and were compelled to pay the increased figures asked. Foreign buyers almost entirely hold off, but, in spite of this lack of demand from abroad, prices have been pushed up still further."

CASSIA OIL.—Spot values are: 80 to 85 per cent., 3s. 7d.; 75 to 80 per cent., 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and 70 to 75 per cent., 3s. 4d. The latest c.i.f. quotations are 80 to 85, 3s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 70 to 75 per cent., 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java to Europe during the first half of July amounted to 822,000 Amst. lb., against 541,000 Amst. lb. for the corresponding period of July 1912, and 858,000 in July 1911.

CINNAMON.—The "Times of Ceylon" (June 26) reports that the price is steadily rising, 69c. per lb. being quoted for usual assortment.

CITRIC ACID.—The extreme spot scarcity which prevails reduces business to retail proportions, either English or foreign selling from second-hands at 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  on last week's prices. Makers are practically off the market.

CITRONELLA OIL.—The rather lower prices of from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are quoted for Ceylon on the spot for a limited quantity. Business has been done to arrive at fluctuating prices.

CLOVE OIL is cheaper, English distillers offering at from 4s. to 5s. per lb., according to quality.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on July 14, that there is no change, the quotation for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil being about 98s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms. The total exports from Norway to the end of June amount to 19,500 barrels, against 22,100 barrels at the same time of last year.

COPPER SULPHATE has declined from 5s. to 10s., the usual Liverpool brands closing at 20l. 15s. per ton for prompt delivery.

CORIANDER.—The value of sound Morocco on the spot is from 17s. 6d. to 18s.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE.—Fair East Indian sorts sell at 2 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Re-boiled lump continues scarce on spot; it is stated that higher prices than those obtainable in London have been paid in primary market, hence the spot scarcity.

ERGOT.—For shipment from the Continent sound Russian is quoted 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f., and at 3s. on spot; the undertone is easy.

GERANIUM OIL is depressed, there being practically no demand. Genuine Bourbon is worth from 27s. to 28s. net and African is 26s. to 27s. 6d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are firm, fair half-hard sorts being held for 33s., and at the moment sellers in producing districts have withdrawn all offers on c.i.f. terms. Senegal gum is offered rather cheaper to arrive; 29s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. f.o.b. would probably be accepted for August arrival there. Spot supplies are nil.

HYDRASTIS.—The fact that spring-dug is being offered makes prices easier on the other side. Fall-dug is, however, as scarce and dear as before; from 16s. to 16s. 6d. net is quoted according to quality.

IODINE.—The total exports of iodine from Iquique, Chile, during the years 1910-12 were:

Destination	1910 Quintals	1911 Quintals	1912 Quintals
United Kingdom ...	495	1,563	2,772
Germany ...	3,482	1,606	1,591
United States ...	2,125	585	329
Chile (Valparaiso)...	7	4	5
Total ...	6,109	3,758	4,707

IPECACUANHA.—The s.s. *Aroguaya* from Monte Video has brought ten bales.

LEMON OIL is flat at the moment, but prices have not tangibly given way, the spot values of the best brands being from 18s. 6d. to 19s., prompt shipment from Sicily offering at 18s. 1d. to 19s. 6d. c.i.f., and new crop at from 12s. 2d. to 12s. 11d. c.i.f. There is a temporary depression at the moment, which, in view of the fact that large interests have still to be covered, is not expected to be of long duration.

A Palermo report dated July 12 states that "great inactivity is the predominant feature. A few transactions to fulfil some orders from abroad were effected, but local business is entirely dead, and the demand from consumers is too occasional to create a regular demand. Holders, however, keep back, and do not seem inclined to force sales. New crop is also inactive, and possibly by taking advantage of the easier feeling in spot oil one might try to obtain slight reductions from the top figures asked for forward contracts; an order at 12s. 2d. c.i.f. might possibly lead to business."

LEMONGRASS OIL lacks interest, the market being depressed by the cheaper forward prices; 3½d. is about the spot value.

LOBELIA.—With the new crop now offering prices are easier at about 6½d. c.i.f., and on the spot holders ask 7½d. to 7¾d.

MANNA.—For new crop Gerace quality 185s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

MENTHOL is easier, either Kobayashi or Suzuki offering at 20s. 6d., at which a retail business has been done.

The exports of menthol from Japan during May amounted to 11,470 kin, valued at 167,757 yen; for the five months ended May 31 the exports are as follows:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ... ..	54,705	70,112	117,420
Yen ... ..	391,443	741,757	1,634,712

The peppermint oil exports from Japan during May were 9,324 kin, valued at 32,013 yen; for the five months ended May 31 the figures are:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ... ..	73,964	90,880	161,756
Yen ... ..	246,732	326,983	636,722

The exports of menthol cones during May were 7,913 dozen, and for the five months ending May 1913 they were 58,875 doz., as compared with 32,549 doz. in 1912.

MORPHINE.—The makers' quotations for fair average quantities of hydrochloride in powder is 9s. 6d. per oz.

MUSK is unaltered with small supplies, the value of fine, thin, blue skin Pile I. Tonquin pod being 72s. 6d. per oz., and well-trimmed Pile I. old style 61s. to 62s.

The exports from Teng Yueh during 1912 amounted to 348 lb. (10,356%), against 4 lb. (153%) in 1911 and 276 lb. (5,560%) in 1910. The British Consul at Teng Yueh reports that "musk, which accounts for a large proportion of the increase in the value of exports, is collected on the Thibetan border, and brought down from time to time when a sufficient quantity has accumulated. The quantities exported therefore vary in a very arbitrary way; the trade is entirely in French hands."

MYRRH.—A few bags ex auction have been sold at 55s. per cwt. for fair Aden sorts.

OLIBANUM is very quiet, with small sales of fair siftings at 20s. per cwt.

OPUM.—Cables have been received from Smyrna announcing sales to U.S.A. and London amounting to 140 cases, on the basis of 15s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for 11 per cent., this price showing an advance of from 6d. to 9d. per lb. from lowest; there are still sellers for forward shipment of this test at 15s. 3d. On the spot market is unchanged at 19s. for good druggists'. Soft shipping is scarce at between 23s. and 25s. Reports received from Ispahan in regard to Persian indicate a considerable shortage, in consequence of which spot holders are not offering, the nominal value of 9½ per cent. being 20s.

A Smyrna report dated July 4 states: The sales this week on our market amount to 34 cases of new (1913 crop) lowland qualities, 10 per cent. to 10½ per cent., at 15s. to 14s. In the Interior higher prices are paid owing to great competition with Salonica and Constantinople buyers. The general impression seems prevalent that our market will not decline further. The arrivals in Smyrna are 472 cases, against 369 at same date last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on July 5 that the sales for the week were 22 cases druggists' at from

205 ptrs. to 220 ptrs. and one case Malatia at 253 ptrs. The market is steady owing to the numerous buyers, without, however, a higher tendency. The arrivals in Constantinople amount to 44 cases, as against 70 cases in 1912. The stock amounts to 245 cases, against 113, and consists of 144 druggists', 73 "softs," and 28 Malatias.

A further Constantinople advice dated July 12 states: The sales of the week are seven cases druggists' at 195 ptrs. to 205 ptrs., and 21 cases have been exported to the U.S.A. There have been numerous sales at Smyrna, of which the majority are for the United States.

ORANGE OIL is offered at the unaltered rates of 14s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. London for Sicilian sweet and bitter oil.

OTTO OF ROSE.—A Constantinople house writes: "We are informed by our people in the Interior that, although the number of flowers has been large in consequence of the propitious weather conditions, higher prices than last season have been paid for them. Besides this, there are some other reasons increasing the cost of the otto, principally the smaller yield and the increased wages and expenses. Notwithstanding the bad yield after distillation, we estimate that there will be a little more oil this year on account of the larger number of roses; yet it is still too early to say anything definite on the subject."

Since the above was written several private advices have been received in London intimating that prices of the new crop are likely to be higher. The renewed Balkan complications are interfering with business, the receipt of correspondence and samples being interrupted and subject to lengthy delays. No prices are yet named for the new.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Our New York cable announces an advance of 10c. in tin oil to \$2.90, and on the spot best brands are extremely scarce, the leading agents being without stock and without offers. Business has been done from second-hands at 12s. 3d. net, and the scarcity is such that 13s. is talked of as being the nominal value. H.G.H. is quoted 15s., and to arrive 14s. 6d. has been paid. Japanese on spot is quoted 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d., as to brand.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is steady, the spot value being 34s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during May 1913 amounted to 2,714 kin, valued at 15,743 yen, and for the five months ending April they were:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ... ..	21,112	28,688	28,687
Yen ... ..	95,605	130,388	167,121

The exports of crude iodine during May were 1,537 kin, valued at 8,709 yen; for the five months ending May 31 the figures are:

	1911	1912	1913
Kin ... ..	6,714	6,955	6,357
Yen ... ..	32,830	33,305	36,653

QUICKSILVER.—The principal importer reduced his price by 5s. per bottle to 7l. 5s. on Wednesday, second-hands quoting 7l. 2s.

QUININE.—Dearer. Acting on the probability that the bark-quinine agreement would be signed this week, quite a large speculative business has been done in quinine, mostly from second-hands (principally during the closing days of last week), starting at from 9½d. and finishing up to-day at 10¾d. for the usual brands of German sulphate, the sales including Java on spot at 10¾d. to 10½d. Several of the German makers have done a good business at the official price of 10¾d., and we understand that they have now temporarily withdrawn from the market. Further meetings of the Amsterdam bark importers have been held this week, and to-day we have received intimation (see cablegrams) that the agreement has been signed, the manufacturing bark having been withdrawn at auction. After the minor details have been disposed of, it is quite on the cards that an official advance will take place. Meanwhile the second-hand market closes dearer, with very few sellers, a limited quantity of German being available at 11d. per oz., and buyers at 10¾d.

RHUBARB.—Small sales of good, bright flat High-dried ex auction have been made at 1s. 1d. per lb., being firm.

ROSE-PETALS.—Best French are quoted at 2s. 8½d. per lb. c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA.—Small sales of mixed red and yellow Native-Jamaica ex auction have been made at 7d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The much smaller shipments from Calcutta, following on smaller receipts at that port and the anticipated crop-shortage, contribute to a very firm and rising market on spot and delivery. Moderate sales have been made on a basis of 91s. for fair T.N. Orange on spot, while for arrival the quotations in Calcutta are still above London parity. Futures are dearer, with a fair business, including August at 89s. to 92s., October 91s. to 94s., and December 93s. 6d. to 96s.

SOY is selling at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per gal., duty paid, the higher price being for Wochan.

SPICES.—No auctions were held this week. Privately Zanzibar Cloves are quiet, the spot value being easier at 7½d.; little business has been done either to arrive or for delivery, and the quotations are: August-October shipment, 5½d.; September-November, 5½d.; and October-December, 5½d. c.i.f.; there are buyers of June-August delivery at 7½d. Pepper is in slow demand at 5½d. for fair Singapore, and for August-October shipment 4½d. c.i.f. has been paid. White Singapore is also quiet at 8½d. spot, and fair Muntok at 9½d. spot, with business in July-September shipment at 8½d. c.i.f.

TAMARINDS.—The new crop of East Indian is said to be a total failure, and there are no offers to arrive; 12s. 6d. is quoted on spot.

TILIA-FLOWERS.—New crop Belgian are quoted at the higher rate of from 180s. to 190s. c.i.f.

TURMERIC.—Sales of fair Madras finger have been made at 17s., and whole bulbs at 15s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—American on spot touched 28s. 3d. on Monday, but subsequently declined to 27s. 9d. by Wednesday, at which it closes.

VANILLA.—The British Consul at Réunion, in his annual report, states that 67 tons of vanilla was exported in 1912, the figures for the four previous years being as follows: 1908, 70 tons; 1909, 39½ tons; 1910, 42 tons; 1911, 51 tons. Prices in 1912 varied between 30 fr. (14. 4s.) and 37 fr. 50 c. (14. 10s.) per kilo. (2.2 lb.), the net average price for all qualities being 33 fr. 50 c. (14. 6s.). Vanilla is again growing in favour (says the Consul). New plantations are being started and the existing ones increased.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—For waxy grey *Carnauba* 147s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted and 157s. 6d. for chalky, with a small business passing. *Japanese* is quoted 45s. to 46s. on spot and 41s. 6d. c.i.f.

### Heavy Chemicals.

A steady, albeit not an unduly brisk, trade is being experienced in the heavy-chemical market, though new business is mainly confined to prompt requirements. Consuming trades are at present fairly well employed, but in many cases these buyers state that orders for forward are not coming in with such regularity as they did some time ago, so it is quite possible that a still quieter time may be in front. Exports keep up well, and there is a distinct briskness in alkali main products, such as bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and soda crystals. Values maintain a steady tone, and do not fluctuate greatly.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is dull, and business is entirely restricted to prompt requirements. Sellers' ideas for forward still stand at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton advance, and buyers prefer to wait. Current prices are slightly lower, and as follows: London terms, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 3s. 9d.; Leith, 13l.; Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 15s.

BENZOLS are rather weaker and fractionally lower. Home trade demand is reported on the increase. Present naked figures: 90 per cent, 1s. 0½d. and 50 per cent, 10½d.; North, 1s. and 10d. respectively.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in fair average request at late rates. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and export 3½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromates of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and 2½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow for export.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS continue a quiet market, though the hydrate is moving off somewhat better than it did. Prices are steady. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, according to quantity,

etc. Mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 86 to 90 per cent., 14l.; smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. per ton. Hydrate of strontia, crystals, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton in casks.

### American Drug-market.

New York, July 7.

Quiet conditions continue to prevail in the New York drug-market, and, since the present legislative uncertainties are not conducive to speculative buying, the course of trading follows more closely than usual the normal summer rut. Prices in general are fairly well maintained for the parcels in demand, but for the larger lots prices could be shaded in most cases.

ALOES.—Arrivals of Curaçao in cases have been rather heavy of late, and prices of 6½c. to 7c. rule for manufacturing supplies, as to quantity. Market conditions are now the turn firmer, since the stocks available to independent dealers have been somewhat depleted by the heavy exports from Aruba. The bulk of the island's produce is well controlled by one or two wealthy operators, and while growing conditions assure a plentiful supply, the course of prices will hinge largely on their ability to withhold supplies and repeat the tactics followed so successfully during the latter part of 1912.

BUCHU.—Increasing confidence in the strength of the primary market has induced local holders to mark up prices to \$1.45 for the short variety, although stocks on hand are considered adequate for present needs. Long leaves are correspondingly firmer.

CANADA BALSAM continues in light supply on spot, and prices are firmly held at \$12 to \$13 per gal. Great scarcity is reported from gathering districts, and high prices may be expected to rule for some time. The Oregon variety also is firmer, \$1.75 to \$2 being asked for spot supplies.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot stocks of old bark are light, and with a good demand in progress prices are firmer at 8c. to 9c., as to quantity and grade. New crop is coming forward very slowly, and 7½c. is asked for the available supplies under the influence of firm advices from primary markets, where gathering operations are reported much restricted, owing to unfavourable weather conditions and the difficulty in securing sufficient labour to harvest the crop.

COPAIBA is in poor request meantime, and with much competition among dealers prices are lower at 48c. for C. & S. American of direct importation. Para is quoted at 50c., but better can be done with a firm order in hand.

DAMIANA-LEAVES have been in good demand of late, and as only small supplies have been received from growing centres the market is in limited supply, and prices are higher at 9c. for medicinal grades.

GINSENG.—Owing to a falling-off in the sales to China, prices have been reduced \$1 all round, the range now extending from \$5 for cultivated root to \$7 for North-Western wild. The normal export to China is very large, and the drug is interesting, since it is one of the few American plants that have been cultivated with profit. Growing ginseng is still a rather precarious industry, owing to the peculiar conditions of shade and soil necessary for healthy growth and the susceptibility of the plant to blight and root-rot at some period during the seven years' development of the root, but a crop of over 1,000 lb. per acre yearly is a good return at present prices.

GUARANA.—Shipments for this market have been meagre for some time, and, owing to an unusual demand for both domestic and export account, the principal dealers have advanced prices 50c. to \$3.50, with higher values in prospect should the demand be sustained.

HYDRASTIS is in slow demand, and with the arrival of spring-dug on the local market the range of prices has declined to \$3.50 to \$3.80, as to quality. There is a fair outlet for hydrastis-leaves, and 10c. per lb. is obtained.

IPECACUANHA is moving slowly, and in order to stimulate purchases local holders have reduced the inside quotation for Cartagena to \$1.80. Rio is offered at \$1.90, as formerly, but business is sluggish.

OPIUM.—Owing to the harvest prospects in primary sources, values continue to decline, despite the likelihood of an increase of \$1.50 in the import duty, the price in cases now being \$6. The alkaloids are correspondingly weaker in position, although no reduction has been announced.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is without alteration in price, the market being steady at \$2.80 for tin oil. Favourable growing conditions are reported from Michigan and Indiana and a plentiful supply is expected. Bottled goods are quoted at \$3.50, as formerly. (See cable.)

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican root is in limited supply in this market, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in replenishing stocks, owing to the unsettled condition of the country of origin. Prices are accordingly very firm at 16c., with higher levels expected.

SENEGA is unusually scarce on spot, and, owing to the lack of adequate supplies of genuine root in the primary markets, prices are firmly maintained at 80c.

**SPEARMINT.**—In view of the approaching crop, which is predicted to be large, prices have been reduced to \$4.70.

### Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

**ANIL PREPS.**—A further reduction of m.25 per 100 kilos, recently took place, as raw material is extensively offered. Makers outside of the Convention are also offering, and the tendency is still towards lower rates.

**CEVADILLA.**—Large quantities remain unsold in the hands of importers, and should the present inactivity continue a considerable decline is looked for.

**CITRIC ACID** is dearer at m.400 net per 100 kilos. From Hamburg dealers prompt or delivery during 1913 is offered at m.395 net, and buyers are advised to cover themselves, as the advance is not yet at an end. With citrate practically unobtainable, and the makers of citric acid no longer sellers for the current year, business is from second-hands only, who offer restricted quantities.

**CONDURANGO** is steady, with small arrivals, Hamburg asking from m.72.50 to m.75 per 100 kilos.

**ELDER-FLOWERS.**—For July shipment from Russia m.120 per 100 kilos, is quoted; the crop is reported to be small.

**ETHER (ACETIC).**—The Convention of makers, having to contend with an outside factory, has reduced the price of all qualities by m.25 per 100 kilos.

**FENUGREEK-SEED.**—Morocco crops generally have suffered from drought, and consequently an advance of about 10 per cent. has taken place; the first-hand quotation is from m.24 to m.25 per 100 kilos.

**GENTIAN.**—The demand from many quarters has led to several of the usual sources at the producing centres being cleared out, and for the quantities on offer higher prices are asked and have been paid.

**IRECACUANHA.**—Rio is cheaper in Hamburg, following on the cheaper public sale rates in London. Cartagena, on the other hand, is firm at m.16.75 per kilo.

**SAFFRON** is firm, and growers, who hold small stocks only, hope to obtain better prices later. It is assumed that for the remaining four or five months before the new crop is due saffron will remain comparatively scarce.

### The Java Cinchona Agreement.

A meeting of cinchona-bark importers was held in Amsterdam on Monday, July 7, to hear the report of their Committee on the recent negotiations with Heer Lovink, the Director of the Java Department of Agriculture, and Heer Loudon, the Java cinchona-planters' delegate. The Chairman of the Committee (Heer J. Vorstelmann) announced that an agreement had been arrived at between the importers, quinine-makers, and planters, and that Heer Loudon had returned to Java with a copy of the draft agreement, which was to be signed by July 15. Unexpected difficulties have, however, arisen in Java, and a series of cablegrams exchanged between Java and Amsterdam was read at the meeting. From these it appears that about one-eighth of the planters, led by Dr. van Bosscha, are holding out until they can be assured that the van Leersum process of quinine extraction can be patented. The point of this is that the Government factory which is to be built in Java will use the van Leersum process, and the recalcitrant planters feel that their position is not secure until a patent has been granted for this process. At the meeting at which the draft agreement was drawn up the representatives of the quinine-manufacturers appear only to have consented to the erection of a Government factory on strong pressure from Heer Lovink, and they do not feel inclined to postpone the signing of the agreement until the patent question is settled. Several importers protested strongly against the tactics of the Bosscha group, and finally the importers' committee was instructed to cable a strong protest against further delay on the part of the planters.

[Since the above meeting was held telegrams have been received in London from Amsterdam announcing that the agreement is now *un fait accompli*.—ED.]

### The Turpentine Market.

There are now signs of a revival of activity in turpentine, which is not unreasonable in view of the utter lack of speculative enterprise for a long time past. The London spot price has hung persistently at about 28*l.* per ton, and a temporary dip below that figure attracted some considerable speculative buying in response to stronger American cable advices. The course of the market largely depends on developments in the Transatlantic trade, where a decided turn for the better is not unlikely, if only on intrinsic merits. The bulk of the supplies accrued from the big failure which occurred there in the spring has already been liquidated, and speculative interests may now see their way to initial a fresh upward movement, in view of the abnormally low prices still ruling. Producers' operations are now unremunerative, and these should sooner or later tell upon the progress of the output, and possibly precipitate

a scare among dealers and consumers. An appreciable advance from now onward is perhaps the best thing that could happen in the interest of the legitimate trade, in order to mitigate the effect of an eventual severe scarcity later on, such as happened a few years ago. Consumers would certainly do well to lay in stocks for future needs, as they have now an opportunity which may not happen again for years to come. There is now certainly no longer that heavy excess of supplies calculated to discourage speculation, while consumption continues excellent. The total London deliveries since January 1 up to July 7 were 47,710 barrels, thus showing an excess of about 3,500 and 14,000 barrels respectively compared with the same period in the two previous years. The United States last month again shipped pretty freely; but the total London visible supply has now fallen behind that of last year, the actual figures at the date mentioned being 31,959 barrels, against 33,325 barrels last year and 27,646 barrels two years ago. The total imports for the first half of this year amount to 6,153 tons, against 9,822 tons last year and 9,016 tons in 1911. So long as the genuine American spirit continues so cheap, the sale of substitutes is likely to remain restricted. Prices for rosin have suffered in sympathy with turpentine, and there are not a few people who look for a check to the output of both products in the course of the current season.

### English Herb-crops.

Messrs. M. & A. C. Bing, Grove Ferry, Kent, write that the lavender-crop is looking well, and, with plenty of sun for the next few weeks, should show a good yield. Peppermint promised well until a few weeks ago, but lately it has been at a standstill, and at present looks like being a short crop.

Messrs. William Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, write that

LAVERENDER, on the whole, looks well, and, provided there is fine weather during the next few weeks, the yield of oil should be up to the average.

PEPPERMINT.—Both white and black are poor crops this year.

SPEARMINT (GREEN MINT) has just been distilled, the yield of oil being rather above last year.

HENBANE is a good average crop.

BELLADONNA is very poor.

CHAMOMILES, ROSEMARY, POPPIES, CUCUMBERS, etc., all look promising.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, write that they have recently made a trip round the Mitcham peppermint district, and have come to the conclusion that only a small crop can be expected this season. From inquiries they have made it would appear that less young mint has been planted out this year than at any time during the last twenty years, and the two or three year old crops have come up very thin, some fields having failed entirely. Some suitable weather during the next few weeks would, of course, greatly improve matters, but they think that nothing now can prevent the final result being below the average for many years. Very small stocks are in the hands of the growers, and they do not think there is much oil in second-hands.

LAVERENDER.—This has also suffered, and flower spikes are thin and poor.

CHAMOMILES look well, but it is stated that the German crops are poor. They are not, however, able to confirm that statement, but there is already a strong foreign demand for the oil, and orders have been placed at very high figures.

Generally speaking, there seems to be no doubt that high prices will rule for all these three commodities during the coming season.

### Japanese Vegetable Wax.

The exports of vegetable wax from Japan during 1912 amounted to 7,000,000 lb., valued at 116,000*l.*, of which the United States took 35,000*l.* and the United Kingdom 23,000*l.*, the balance going to France and Germany. The total production is about 20,000,000 lb., but there is a considerable consumption in Japan itself, largely for candle-making and also for the preparation of *bintsuke*, a special compound used by Japanese women for the hair. It has recently been found that by a process which entails the use of benzene an additional 10 per cent. of wax can be obtained from the berry, and several of the works are now adopting this system.

**CARNAUBA WAX.**—The exports from Bahia during 1912 were 126 m. tons, valued at 25,000*l.*, against 89 m. tons, valued at 26,700*l.*, in 1911, and 182 m. tons, valued at 36,400*l.*, in 1910.

THE EXPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS to Roumania is good business, according to French reports. The bulk of the imports has hitherto been of French origin. Permission of the Bucharest Board of Health must be obtained for the importation of remedies.

## OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

**Patents and Trade-marks.**—During 1912 the German Patent Office received 45,815 applications for patents, of which 13,080 were granted, against 12,640 in 1911. Of the total 255,950 patents granted between 1877 and the end of 1912, 45,121 were still in operation. The electrical industry takes first place, followed by the applications and patents for chemical processes and apparatus. In the latter class 1,490 applications were made in 1912 (1877 to 1912, 20,107), and 618 patents were granted (1877 to 1912, 8,316), while 415 expired (1877 to 1912, 5,802). Applications for registration of a trade-mark totalled 29,507, while registration was effected for 15,900. The chemical industry figures with 6,043 applications, and 2,372 trade-marks were registered. The largest group is that embracing medicines and surgical dressings, disinfectants, and preservatives, which sent in 2,447 applications for trade-marks; then follow toilet articles, etc., with 1,795; after which there is a drop to 665 for varnishes, glues, polishes, etc.

**An Interesting Campaign** against advertisements in medical and dental journals, involving a constitutional question of great importance to all publishers, is being conducted in Germany. Last year that energetic official the Police President of Berlin, Herr von Jagow, saw fit to issue a slightly altered form of a former police decree, forbidding the public advertisement of all remedies which may be sold only in a pharmacy. The German qualified dental surgeons, with a view to placing difficulties in the way of unregistered dentists from obtaining supplies of certain drugs, denounced, in the first place, the proprietors of a number of journals devoted to the interests of unregistered dentists, published in Berlin, and carrying advertisements by several manufacturers of chemicals, including even the leading chemical firms. The view has generally been held that advertisements in professional journals are not public announcements, as they are intended for only a limited section of the population, and this view has been upheld in the lower courts. Following this step, the dental surgeons denounced the manufacturers and the proprietors of certain dental journals, and now even the owners of medical journals have been informed that proceedings will be taken against them for inserting advertisements of certain drugs only to be sold in pharmacies, in violation of the Berlin Police President's decree. In this way quite a large number of chemical manufacturers and owners of professional journals are involved in legal proceedings, and, in order to obtain a definite ruling on the question, in every case an appeal has been made to the higher court.

**The Declining Profits in Pharmacy** is a subject which looms largely at the present moment on the German pharmaceutical horizon, and has led to several owners giving particulars of their financial position in the professional Press, in order to show that the lot of the owner of a "privilege" burdened by a heavy load of debt is by no means rosy. A privileged pharmacy with an annual turnover of 600*l.* brings in a net profit varying between 90*l.* and 130*l.*—that is to say, that the proud possessor is scarcely as well off as an assistant. It is generally accepted that the counter sales bring in an average profit of 50 per cent., and dispensing about 80 per cent., or less if insurance work predominates. Privileged pharmacies are usually sold at eight times the amount of the annual turnover; thus a business doing 600*l.* a year would cost the purchaser 4,800*l.* (of which one-third is usually paid down in cash and the remainder is left outstanding as a mortgage on the property). Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the capital therefore represents a first charge of no less than 192*l.* on the profits. On an average, prescription work represents one-third to one-half of the total turnover, so that a pharmacy with a turnover of 600*l.* would show the following balance-sheet:

4 per cent. interest on the capital invested (4,800 <i>l.</i> )	192 <i>l.</i>
40 per cent. cost of stock and utensils	240 <i>l.</i>
8 per cent. to cover heating, lighting, taxes, freights, insurances	48 <i>l.</i>
5 per cent. to cover loss on rebates to sick-clubs and losses	30 <i>l.</i>
	510 <i>l.</i>

This leaves a net profit of 90*l.* to the owner. Where the expenditure on stock can be kept lower—say to about 38 per cent. of the turnover—the result is slightly better. These figures bear eloquent testimony to the ridiculous return for the responsibility involved and the complete loss of freedom of the owner, who has to be day and night at the public's service.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### How about Hormones?

SIR,—A quarter of a century hence—in 1938—the bold and brilliant young men of the *C. & D.* will be treating their readers to a contemptuously generous account of what the old fogies of the British Pharmaceutical Conference did at the Jubilee meeting in 1913. In the desire to be up to date one would like to see a little more about hormones, which seem to promise a more fruitful future for the study of the action of drugs than any recent discovery.

Yours truly,

J. C. McWALTER.

[We feel sure that the officers of the Conference would fit in a ten minutes' talk by Dr. McWalter on hormones, although the subject was not forgotten in Edinburgh.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

#### Hordeum Decorticatedum.

SIR,—We have recently examined in our laboratory samples of pearl barley which have undoubtedly been "faced" with French chalk or talc. The addition is one which is made with a view to improving the appearance of the article, but, as it has been considered in the case of rice as an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, we think it advisable that chemists should be aware of the occurrence of the doctored substance on the market. Where the addition is excessive, as in No. 2 sample mentioned below, it can be detected by mere physical examination; in other cases it is revealed by the presence of an excessive amount of ash insoluble in dilute acid, for a genuine sample this figure should not exceed about 0.04 per cent. Figures recently obtained are:

Ash insoluble in dilute acid—

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
0.33 %	1.07 %	0.04 %	0.02 %

Yours faithfully,

For Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.,  
Birmingham, July 10. ERNEST W. MANN.

#### Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—With reference to our letter in your issue of May 31, we regret that it has not been commented upon by either of the analysts we referred to, and as, in our opinion, the matter is important, we have requested our Melbourne manager to ask Mr. Piper, Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," to be present at one of the stills, see some of the oils which we refer to distilled, and send you a sealed sample for analysis. We again assert that we can bring forward ample evidence that no such oil as described by Messrs. Salamon and Seaber as having sp. gr. 0.902, optical rotation  $-9^\circ$ , and eucalyptol 55 per cent., could be produced. We must first consider the oils that can be used in blending. They are:

1. **MALLEE OILS.**—These oils have sp. gr. varying from 0.917 to 0.925 and eucalyptol 65 to 80 per cent., according to the time of year they are distilled. The optical rotation hardly varies at all, being zero or very close to it.

2. **GIPPSLAND OILS.**—These oils have sp. gr. varying from 0.900 to 0.915 and eucalyptol 30 to 60 per cent., according to the nature of the soil and geographical position. The time of year they are distilled does not affect the value of the oil in the same way as it does the Mallee oils.

To make cheap B.P. oils, these are the only oils used by us in blending. The Mallee oils contain no phellandrene,

while the Gippsland oils do contain varying small amounts.

3. According to Baker and Smith, amygdalina oil is obtained from *E. Divers*. No commercial man would dream of using this oil for blending, as it would not pay; but, for sake of argument, we will assume it might be used. The average sp. gr. of these oils is 0.865, and the average optical rotation for 100 mm. is  $-55^\circ$ . They contain no eucalyptol, but contain a considerable percentage of phellandrene.

Having described all the oils that can be used in blending, we can now examine the effect of blending oils of different strengths. As the process for eucalyptol estimation is not strictly quantitative, while the calculation of sp. gr. and opt. rot. is absolutely definite, we submit that for an investigation of this nature the sp. gr. and opt. rot. are more important than the eucalyptol. We will, therefore, blend these oils to produce an oil having always opt. rot.  $-9^\circ$ , and you will see that the sp. gr. can never be 0.902.

Blends	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Eucalyptol	Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Eucalyptol
Mallee ...	0.917	0	65	55 parts	0	p.c.
Gippsland ...	0.900	-20	30	45 "	-9	49
Mallee ...	0.917	0	65	2	0	50
Gippsland ...	0.905	-15	40	3 "	-9	50
Mallee ...	0.917	0	65	5	0	54
Amygdalina ...	0.865	-55	0	1 "	-9	54
Mallee ...	0.920	0	70	11	0	52
Gippsland ...	0.900	-20	30	9 "	-9	52
Mallee ...	0.920	0	70	2	0	52
Gippsland ...	0.905	-15	40	3 "	-9	52
Mallee ...	0.920	0	70	5	0	58
Amygdalina ...	0.865	-55	0	1 "	-9	58
Mallee ...	0.925	0	80	11	0	57
Gippsland ...	0.900	-20	30	9 "	-9	57
Mallee ...	0.925	0	80	2	0	56
Gippsland ...	0.905	-15	40	3 "	-9	56
Mallee ...	0.925	0	80	5	0	66
Amygdalina ...	0.865	-55	0	1 "	-9	66

These figures cover the whole ground. There are, of course, many other proportions according to strengths of oils used, but there is no need to give them in detail, as they all lie within the above limits. The nearest approach to the oil mentioned by Salamon and Seaber is obtained by blending a low-grade Mallee oil with Gippsland or amygdalina, but even then the sp. gr. is a long way above what they state. This seems to indicate that Salamon and Seaber made a mistake in taking the sp. gr., as all the above blends indicate that an oil having opt. rot.  $-9^\circ$  and eucalyptol 54 per cent. would have a sp. gr. about 0.911 Gippsland oils. We omitted to say under this head that the opt. rot. of these oils is proportional to the sp. gr. approximately as under:

Sp. Gr.	Opt. Rot.	Eucalyptol
0.900	$-20^\circ$	20 per cent.
0.901	$-15^\circ$	22 "
and so on up to 0.915	$-5^\circ$	60 "

The oils having sp. gr. 0.910 to 0.915 pass all the B.P. tests, while at the same time they contain varying small quantities of phellandrene. As these oils, 0.910 to 0.915, pass all the B.P. tests, they do not require blending; but according to Salamon and Seaber and Parry they cannot be sold as B.P. oils. We submit to those gentlemen that it is "up to them" either (1) to justify the statements which they have made and which reflect upon us, or (2) disprove the accuracy of the statements which we now make. We trust that enough of the oil to be produced under Mr. Piper's observation will be available for them, as well as the chemist whom you may select as referee.

Yours faithfully,

The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co., Ltd.  
T. DESNOS, Managing Director.

#### Insurance Dispensing Accounts.

SIR,—I, like "West Suffolk Chemist," found the overcharges claimed against me also amounted to about 5 per cent. Not being satisfied, I tried the advice given by the Editor of *C. & D.* in July 5 issue, p. 67. Upon my asking for a detailed account of overcharges by return of post, it was over a week before I had notice that all was ready for inspection if I called. I did so, and was told I could check any one or more prescriptions. I replied that was no good, as I had not the time to waste. I asked to be allowed to take home my own sheets and their small notes thereon, so that I might check the lot and find the total. The reply was: "We cannot part with the property of the Committee." As they are at the present time indebted to me over 50*l.*, I cannot see much risk.

Yours truly,

FAIRPLAY. (138/58.)

#### Drug-stores Men.

SIR,—As a drug-store proprietor of twenty-three years' standing it was most refreshing to read "Jay Mack's" letter in the July 12 issue of the *C. & D.* I have always regarded him as sympathetic towards us; and, further, I believe he would be the first to uphold our just rights and claims if it lay in his power to do so. I have also the same opinion of your esteemed contributor "Xrayser II.," in spite of his trenchant paragraphs from time to time in favour of his own Society. Generally speaking, it is not difficult to detect the bias and prejudice that exist in the heart of the average registered chemist towards the unregistered; frankly, I will admit that the registered have some cause for this prejudice, but I cannot in this letter enter into the why and the wherefore of the events of the past that have brought it about. The registered men forget all about the excellent services that the majority of drug-store proprietors have rendered to the chemist during their apprenticeship days. In many cases it was the grinding toil and the long, weary hours behind the chemist's counter during their apprenticeship days, with no time for study, no encouragement to prepare for the Society's examination, and frequently working seven days a week, that made it well nigh impossible to qualify. Notwithstanding this serious handicap drug-store men have faced almost insuperable difficulties, and made a position for themselves in the business life of many of our towns and cities in England and Wales. If I have read the Drug Committee's report correctly they admitted that we are engaged in a perfectly legitimate business, and have undoubted rights in the practice of pharmacy. Have not the Inland Revenue authorities acknowledged our rights? Certainly they have in granting concessions. We exist and stand for the public convenience; we supply a public need, and believe that our services are appreciated. I think the time is opportune for a mutual understanding between the legitimate drug-store proprietor and registered chemists. I would suggest that the Pharmaceutical Society should bring into being a new class of men, after the manner of the registered druggists of Ireland. The transition stage that pharmacy is at the present time passing through (largely owing to the Insurance Act) favours such a body coming into existence. The Pharmaceutical Society could then close the ranks for all time. Porters and errand boys who have set up as drug-store proprietors have no claim; undoubtedly they are a danger to the public. Herbalists should be forbidden to vend drugs and patent medicines; they should be limited to herbs. Grocers, likewise, should only sell groceries. I think if something on the above lines were put into practice it would not only be to the interests of the public but also to the registered chemist. Referring to "Jay Mack's" 600-shilling estimate of the value of a drug-store, I know a good many drug-stores of the legitimate class, and am persuaded that 400*l.* to 600*l.* would not be far off the mark. I also know of not a few chemist's shops for which, perhaps, "Jay Mack's" estimate of 600 shillings would be correct.—Yours faithfully,

HISTORICUS. (137/68.)

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### Appreciations.

"The C. & D.—the only paper that is any good to chemists."—(117/19.)

#### Birmingham Insurance Affairs.

I have just received a notice from the clerk of the Insurance Committee, asking "if I am willing to agree to the Committee pricing my prescriptions at a cost of 6d. per 100"—the Midland Pharmaceutical Association having agreed to this. Now, Sir, I hope chemists will oppose this. There are so many prescriptions that it is impossible for anyone but the dispenser, who knows the prescriber, to understand what is intended, so that it would, as I say, be impossible for a stranger to price these. Again, what system of "checking" could be devised? Why should the Midland Pharmaceutical Association "agree" to saddle me with an extra expense? Is there so much profit made out of this work? If the Association would use its endeavours towards getting our accounts paid more promptly, it would earn the gratitude of all its members.—*Forward* (141/59).

### Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing" ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

#### An Insurance Prescription.

SIR,—We had the following Insurance prescription to dispense:

Pot. bicarb. ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. hyd. perch. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. Donovan. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. chlorof. ad ...	...	...	...	3viij.

We pointed out to the doctor that the bicarbonate and Donovan's solution are incompatible. The doctor answered if fresh drugs are used and the liq. Donovan. added last it will be all right. We should like your opinion on the matter, as we cannot turn it out without the deposit.—Yours truly,

S. L. (132/17.)

[The mixture cannot be compounded according to the prescription without a precipitate. There is no precipitate when either the solution of mercuric chloride or the Donovan's solution is omitted. The incompatibility is, therefore, between these two constituents. The solution of mercuric chloride introduces an excess of mercury, which gives rise to formation of mercuric iodide; that is precipitated owing to insufficient soluble iodides being present to keep in solution. A mere trace of potassium iodide redissolves the precipitate and clears the mixture. In the circumstances, we think it would only be giving effect to the intention of the prescriber to make this addition to the mixture.]

### Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1913, pp. 211-242 and pp. 457-459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

*Unqualified* (139/59).—Your solicitor is quite right. Although the notice generally given to assistants in the English retail drug-trade is one month, it is only a week in Scotland, except in the case of special positions, where the length of the notice is determined by special agreement. An unqualified assistant in Scotland is entitled to one week's notice only.

*J. M. C.* (137/66).—If a GROCER IN IRELAND is licensed under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act to retail agricultural and horticultural poisons he must conform to the following, among other regulations:

All poisonous substances shall be kept by the licensee in a separate drawer or cupboard, or closed receptacle, apart from other goods, and poisonous substances shall not be sold upon the same premises as articles of food for human consumption, unless the local authority are satisfied that convenient arrangements for their sale cannot otherwise be made, and, in that case, they must be sold at a separate counter. For the purpose of this regulation a part of a counter which is shown, to the satisfaction of the local authority, to be adequately separated from the rest of the counter shall be treated as a separate counter.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

*Cash* (130/51).—MEAT-PRESERVATIVE.—Borax or boric acid is the most suitable preservative for adding to potted meat, etc. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 349.

*A. S. J. W.* (130/73).—BOOKS ON PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN.—Ince's "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy" (Baillière, 3s.); Bennett's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin" (Churchill, 6s.).

*E. J. L.* (131/39).—There is a good selection of recipes for adhesives in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" with which you should experiment to obtain one best suited for your special purpose.

*M. P. S.* (137/4).—PHTHISIS-REMEDY.—The formula which you desire is evidently that of Hecht ("Münch. Med. Woch.," 1912, 2278), which is as follows:

Quinine cinnylate ...	5 grams
(or Thiol Roche 10 grams)	
Helenin (Merck) ...	2.5 grams
Sodium arsenate ...	0.10 to 0.15 gram
Ext. nuc. vom. ...	1.0 to 1.5 gram

Mass and divide into 100 pills.

Dose: Two pills thrice daily after meals.

*Rhys* has not sent his name nor address.

*Monteith* (177/42).—THE CARBOLISED RESIN that your customer refers to is one of the following nature:

Carbolic acid ...	...	...	5j.
Powdered colophony ...	...	...	5j.
Powdered mastic ...	...	...	5j.
Chloroform ...	...	...	5j.

Rub the first three ingredients together in a mortar, transfer to a bottle, add the chloroform, and shake until dissolved.

There is also a liquid preparation in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

*L. I. C. E.* (140/5).—LIQ. PLUMB. SUB. 1 pint in an Insurance prescription means Liq. plumbi subacet. dil.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 15, 1863.

#### Proposed Amendment of Medical Act.

Sec. 56.—"It shall not be lawful for any person to keep open shop for the compounding of physicians' and surgeons' prescriptions, unless he be a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of England or Ireland, or shall have received a certificate of competency to compound medicine from either of the above bodies, or from the Pharmaceutical Society, or from some other body duly authorised in England, Ireland or Scotland by the General Medical Council to institute the necessary examination, and to grant such certificate, and at such rate of fee as the General Medical Council, with the approval of the Privy Council, may sanction; and any person keeping open shop for the compounding of medicine, unless qualified as aforesaid, shall, upon summary conviction for any such offence before any justice of the peace, pay a sum not exceeding 20*l*. And for the better protection of the public, and to insure the carrying out of the provisions as aforesaid, it is hereby enacted that the Medical Council may appoint from time to time one inspector for England, one for Ireland, and one for Scotland, whose duties shall be to inspect, as often as may be required, all shops where medicines are compounded, and to carry into effect the provisions of this Act in regard to such shops; and that such inspectors be paid such salaries out of the consolidated fund as the General Council, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time determine."

Sec. 57.—"No patent, quack or other medicine shall be sold unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the Registrar of the General Council, and a copy thereof be open for inspection in the shop or place in which such medicine is sold; and any person or proprietor of a shop selling any secret remedy shall, on summary conviction, for each such offence be liable to a penalty of 20*l*."

**REQUIRED**, position in Wholesale Warehouse; 4 years' experience in Druggists' Sundries business, 9 years in Wholesale Toilet and Brush Manufacturers as Despatch and General Clerk; age 28 years. Address, E. Breeze, 45 Barry Road, East Dulwich.

**SALES and Advertising Manager.**—Qualified Chemist, resident in London, is open to take charge of the marketing of a Household, Medical, or Chemical Speciality; exceptional experience obtained with first-class Advertising and Sales Agency; knowledge of town and country from actual working; able to write up press and general advertising matter and develop sales on sound, modern lines; could give Manufacturing help if necessary; excellent references; would consider Selling Agency from London office for good-class Proprietary. Address, "Progress" (156/2), Office of this Paper.

**SITUATION** wanted by German gentleman (single) in Wholesale Chemist's business; fully qualified; 6 years' experience; first-class references. Apply, Lotz, 14 Vereker Road, West Kensington, W.

**TABLET-MAKER.** Head Granulator, Foreman, or position of trust; 18 years' experience in best houses; accept position abroad. "Ex. B. W." (152/38), Office of this Paper.

**TABLETS**, Compressed; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; excellent references; permanency desired. A. E. Harratt, 11 Lakeside Terrace, Rawdon, Leeds.

**TRAVELLER** calling upon Chemists, Doctors, etc., North-Western counties, desires to Represent good house (whole or part representation); well introduced; successful interviewer; highest references. "Chrysorobin" (143/73), Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, disengaged shortly would Represent good Drug and Sundries house, or take up suitable commissions or agencies; well known to Chemists and Drug-store proprietors, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Potteries. 156/26, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG**, qualified Chemist, well educated and industrious, with first-class Wholesale and Retail experience and references, desires permanent position with progressive Wholesale house. "Verax," Belmont, Derbyshire Lane, Stretford, Manchester.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign).

**1s.** for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

**ENGLISH** Pharmacist desires Continental post; high-class London and Bournemouth experience; slight knowledge French and German; anxious to perfect both; Germany preferred. 155/37, Office of this Paper.

## INSURANCE PRESCRIPTION-PRICING.

**DO** it every night in a few minutes by means of C. & D. Ready Reckoner Card; a new edition conforming to the rules and tariff enforced on April 15 is ready; it includes the general and special rules as to Dispensing-fees, etc., besides the up-to-date pricing-table. Price 6d., by post 7d., or 5s. 6d. per dozen post free. C. & D. Book Dept., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

**BATH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—At the recent terminal examinations the following awards were made: *Silver Medal*, Mr. A. V. Norris. *Certificates of Merit*: Chemistry and Physics—Messrs. J. G. Annal, H. J. Clarke, G. D. Johns, A. V. Norris; Pharmacy and Latin—Messrs. J. G. Annal, H. J. Clarke, A. V. Norris; Botany—Messrs. J. G. Annal, H. J. Clarke, B. Dyer, G. D. Johns, A. V. Norris; *Materia Medica*—Messrs. J. G. Annal, H. J. Clarke, G. D. Johns, A. V. Norris; *Practical Chemistry*—Messrs. H. J. Clarke, G. D. Johns, A. V. Norris; *Dispensing*—Messrs. J. G. Annal, H. J. Clarke, W. L. Dale, B. Dyer, A. V. Norris.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MACADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

**SHARES FOR SALE** (free of commission, subject).—320 Claudius Ash Preference, 23s.; 200 Allen & Hanburys "B" Preference, 23s. 6d.; £300 Dental Manufacturing £4 per Cent. Debenture, £89 x.d.; 150 New Transvaal Chemical £1 Ordinary, 24s. 9d. (last year's dividend 18 per cent.); 90 Parke's Drug 6 per cent. Preference, 12s. 4½d.; 200 Veno's Drug £1 Ordinary, 27s.; 200 A. J. White, 7s. 10½d. e.d.

**WANTED** (subject).—100 Wright, Layman Preference, 20s. 3d.; 100 G. B. Kent Preference, 15s.; 100 Ilford Preference, 17s. 6d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

**SHOPFITTINGS** (second-hand). — Clearance Sale. — Enormous quantity of Shopfittings, every size, Show-cases, etc., at great reductions: Mahogany Wall-cases, 6 ft. long, from £4 10s., 5 ft. £4; Mahogany Plate-glass Counters, 12 ft. long, £8 5s., 8 ft. £5 15s.; 5-ft. Mahogany bent Plate-glass Counter-cases, Serving Trays, Shelves, 80s. Send inquiries, PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**SHOPFITTINGS.**—Plate-glass Silent Salesman; Show-cases, 6 ft. high, 2 ft. by 2 ft.; Dispensing-screens; Wall-cases; Drug-fittings; Plate-glass Serving Counters; Counter Drawers; Window Enclosures; Glass Shelves; Mirrors; shop-soiled, second-hand, at unbeaten prices; Sketches and Estimates free; you can't do better. George Cook, the Chemist's Working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road, Old Street.

**SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.**—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.C.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.** — Chemists' good second-hand Fittings to clear: 12-ft. Drugfitting, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, 8-ft. Serving Counter, 2-ft. Nest Counter Drawers, 6-ft. Wall-case, 6-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, the lot £39 10s.; also complete set of Fittings for large Store Chemist; cheapest house in the trade for Structural Alterations, Shopfronts, Window Enclosures; Estimates free. H. Mills, Chemists' Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

**BEST** cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

## H. E. CULLWICK'S CHATS ON DENTISTRY, No. 2.

Please read this: An L.D.S. writes: "I am very well satisfied with the work you have done for me. I have found it carefully done and all my directions carried out." I can please him, and I can please you; so write to-day for price list to H. E. Cullwick, Dental Mechanic, 8 North Street, Wolverhampton.

Showcases and Specimens supplied.

Established 1888.

## WE ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE.

I and my clients are the only people engaged in pharmacy who use the new system of window advertising which I call **TALKING CARDS**. They are used by wide-awake people in other trades, but I am the only person to adapt the system to the purposes of the Drug Trade. Only a pharmacist could do it, only one pharmacist has done it. But over a hundred smart chemists are now using the system. Send p.c. for details, and be the first in your town.

**BROMLEY, Chemist. Whetstone, Middlesex.**

## YOUR OPPORTUNITY

To have an up-to-date advertising scheme to last till Christmas. Full particulars 5/-. Also three new ideas for up-to-date Specialties to compete with Yankee Advertisers, 2/6 each. The latter will make first-class mail order lines. The complete set 10/-. Pharmacists who have already had the latter, may have the advertising idea, remitting the difference. N.B.—I cannot in any case depart from my rule, "One Pharmacist only in a town supplied."

**BILLYARD ALLISON, PHARMACIST, RETFORD.**

# EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

RECIPE book (property deceased chemist), over 250 trade receipts.  
Cash offers, "L." 2d Malpas Road, Newport, Mon.  
ANY offers?—Squire's "Companion," 1908; Ambutt's "System of Medicine," 8 vols.; Holt's "Diseases of Children," 1905; British Pharmacopæia, 1898; Whitla, 1910. O'CONNOR, c/o Mangan, Chemist, Tralee.

### DENTAL.

DENTAL chair, with fittings; 70s., or nearest offer. 147/16, Office of this Paper.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

SURPLUS stock.—100 grose pil. quin. sulph., gr. i., 32s. 154/39. Office of this Paper.

### SHARES.

AERATORS, LTD.. 60 cumulative participating preferred ordinary 6 per cent. £1 shares for sale; 17s. 9d. each. ROBINSON, 29 Claverley Grove, Finchley, N.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

TWO pear-shape carboys, cut stoppers, about 30 in. high; 4 standard bars, 40 in. high, and 12 brackets; cheap for immediate clearance. LLEWELLYN, Chemist, Ogmores Vale.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING press; metal type, accessories; 10s.; bargain. Particulars, W. WEBSTER, 291A Normanton Road, Derby.  
MATERIA-MEDICA cabinet, also mounted botanical specimens, Minor books, etc. "M." 28 Pleydell Avenue, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.  
CASTOREUM fiber, 2 oz. dry, for tincture; ol. anthem. ang. 3j., ol. absinth. 3ss.; portable dental head rest, 2 doz. trays. SIKES, Bostall Hill, Plumstead.

### WANTED.

GAS cylinder, 6 ft. State lowest price, LESLIE, 38 Mill Road, Eastbourne.  
"P. J. FORMULARY," latest edition, in good condition. BENNISON, 8 Cale Street, Chelsea, S.W.  
OLD English bell-metal mortars, with dates or inscriptions. Full particulars, CRAWFORD, Chemist, Horley.  
WANTED to purchase recipes, medicinal, toilet, etc. Enclose label, price, etc. SAMUEL ARTEUR, Chemist, Redruth.  
SHOW-CASES, stock, bottles, etc., wanted; exchange typewriter and duplicator. HIGHWATER, 43 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.  
OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.  
GOOD second-hand shopfittings, shop-rounds, dispensing-screen, 7 to 9 ft., with mirror centre preferred, also wall-cases, about 7-ft. run. NUTTALL, Chemist, Disley, Cheshire.  
WANTED, quantity of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 gall. stone jars; also some 10 or 15 gall. ones with hole for tap; also good book on the manufacture of sauces and pickles, and appliances for making same. DUSART, Lewes, Sussex.

### ADDRESSES WANTED.

DR. H. C. BEASLEY (formerly of Ramsgate); would any pharmacist kindly oblige with present address? EVANS, Chemist, Margate.  
WANTED to know present whereabouts of chemist whom in 1896 was assistant at Day's Drug Store, George Street, Craydon; he made up a prescription of iron and quinine with a concoction of his own to cure a customer of inflamed eyelids. Apply, "G. D. R.," c/o Moss, 18 St. James' Avenue, West Ealing.

## MINOR EXPERIENCES.

Beetle (2/21) records his experiences in the Edinburgh Minor in the following words:

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—A white amorphous salt was presented to me. At the end of two hours I had found zinc, aluminium carbonate, and traces of manganese. It proved to be aluminium silicate and zinc carbonate, and gave me some trouble. The volumetric estimation consisted of determining the strength of a solution of sodium thio-sulphate. This, of course, I did with iodine.

### PHARMACY.

Make Half a pint of Goulard's extract.

Ferri sulph.,	...	...	...	a.a. gr. ij.
Quin. sulph.,	...	...	...	...
Acid. arseniosi	...	...	...	gr. ʒss
Ext. cascari. sag.	...	...	...	gr. ʒ
Ft. pil. M. t. xxiv.				
Acid. gallic.	...	...	...	ʒij.
Ext. ergotæ	...	...	...	gr. 36
Acid. sulph. aromat.	...	...	...	ʒi.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	ʒss.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	ʒvj.

M.

Make one and a half ounces ammoniated tincture of opium.

Menthol 4 per cent. in ol. oliv. Mitte ʒiv.

At first I thought of making twenty-five pills, but instead made a triturate of arsenic with ferrous sulphate, massing with a trace of gum acacia and syrup of glucose. These presented no difficulty. The gallic-acid mixture looked formidable at first glance. Getting a hint from Mr. Wilson that I was making difficulties where there were none, I proceeded to rub the acid to a fine powder, and, after thinning the ext. ergot., mixed the whole and affixed a "Shake the bottle" label. The Goulard's extract now being filtered, and my calculations checked, I was told to go.

On appearing for the second day, I was sent to

BOTANY first. Here I had to sketch a transverse section of a potato-tuber. I was questioned on this. What are leucoplasts? How would I recognise starch? Next I was handed a solanaceous plant and asked to what order it belonged. How did I know? Fresh hemlock was easily detected, as also the dried specimens of *Anthemis nobilis* and *Menyanthes trifoliata*. After a few questions on the tomato and the mushroom, I proceeded to

MATERIA MEDICA.—Here about twenty specimens were shown, most of which I recognised. Among them were colchicum-corm, black-mustard seeds, colchicum-seeds, grains of paradise, cinchona-bark, guaiacum resin, aloes, aconite-leaves, henbane-leaves, benzoïn, aconite-root, peltitory-root, and podophyllum-rhizome.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—After translating a simple prescription from English to Latin and finishing an easy percentage calculation. I was asked to read several "badly written scripts." The first ingredient of one of them I failed to make out, but the others presented no difficulty. About twenty doses were answered correctly, including picrotoxin, apomorphine, atropine, ammon. carb., hydrocyanic acid, sodii nitris, pot. permang., zinci sulphas, liquor arsenicalis, strychnine, tr. nucis vomice, and acetanilide.

PHARMACY.—First I was handed tr. iodi. How is it made, and of what strength? What are the ingredients in tr. card. co.? How is tr. aurant. made, and why is 90-per cent. alcohol used? In what Part of the poisons schedule is tr. strophanth.? Strength of tr. nuc. vom.? In which Part of the schedule is it placed, and why? Vin. antim.: How is it scheduled? Give mode of preparation. What does pulv. ipocac. co. contain? What is the diluent? Why use potassium sulphate? A bottle labelled "Cocaine" was next shown. Is this soluble in water? In what is it soluble?

CHEMISTRY, the last subject, I dreaded most of all. The questions were mostly on organic compounds. State the formula for acetamide. How prepared? Two methods of making carbon monoxide. How would you separate carbon monoxide from carbon dioxide when both are evolved? Formula for phenol? How is it prepared? Formula for glycerin and how obtained? What is a soap? Give an example of an insoluble soap. How many oxides of phosphorus are there? Properties of phosphorus pentoxide. What is formed by passing chlorine into solution of caustic soda? What is the anhydride of nitric acid? How is sodium thiosulphate prepared?

I was not kept long on the "funking form" before the Chairman called my name and congratulated me.